

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast, scattered showers. Temp. 43-54 (6-1). Tomorrow clearing. Yesterday's temp. 38-52 (2-6). LONDON: Cloudy, showers. Temp. 46-55 (8-7). Tomorrow 42-52 change. Yesterday's temp. 50-55 (10-7). CHANGEL: Night. BORE: Fair. Temp. 54-58 (12-14). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 43-52 (6-2). Yesterday's temp. 52-54 (11-1).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

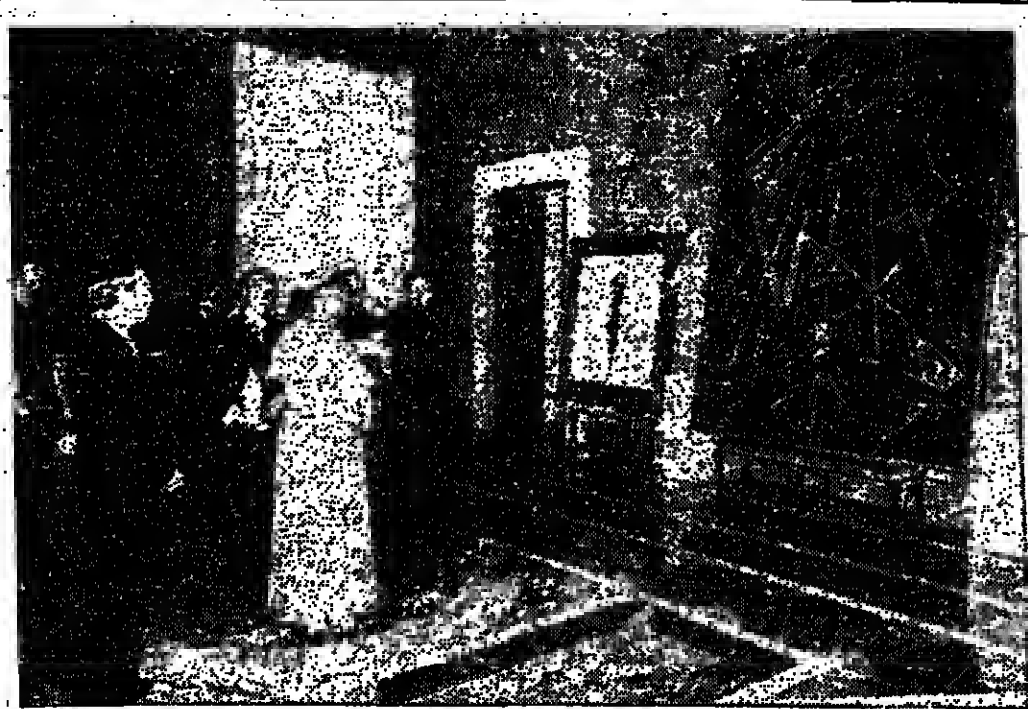
Austria	..... 8 S	Lebanon	..... 90 P
Belgium	..... 12 S	Luxembourg	..... 12 L F
Denmark	..... 20 K	Morocco	..... 120 Ch
France	..... 100 F	Netherlands	..... 2 N K
Germany	..... 100 O A	Portugal	..... 8 E
Greece	..... 70 P	Spain	..... 18 P
India	..... 80 S	Sweden	..... 17 S E
Italy 80 S	Switzerland 120 S F
Japan 180 L F	Turkey 12 S
U.S. Military 100 L F	Yugoslavia 6 D

No. 27,690

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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1972

Established 1887



MODERN POPE—Paul VI (in white) looking at big modernistic portrait of himself that was presented to him Saturday in the Vatican. At left foreground is the German artist who painted and presented the portrait, Ernst Guntter Hansing.

Pope Accepts His Modernistic Portrait

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 23 (AP)—Pope Paul VI yesterday accepted a controversial, modernistic portrait of himself from German artist Ernst Guntter Hansing.

The Vatican made the news public by issuing a photograph of the presentation. What the Pope said to Mr. Hansing, if anything, remained private.

The portrait shows the Pope as a skull-like three-quarter head, with intense eyes and a wrinkled mouth. White light-like streaks, meant to symbolize the beams in St. Peter's Basilica, emanate from the Pope's head against a background of midnight blue.

Mr. Hansing, 52, a Lutheran, engaged in a long-distance row in November with the Vatican's official press spokesman, Federico Alessandrini, over the oil-on-wood composition.

Mr. Alessandrini, pressed for comment from newsmen about where the Vatican might put the portrait, said: "We don't know. We have to see whether it will be considered worthy to put up any place."

Reached in Germany at the time, Mr. Hansing shot back: "I find it horrible that a person who doesn't know anything about it and hasn't seen the painting should make such statements."

Mr. Hansing has also painted the late Konrad Adenauer and Cologne Archbishop Bernard Cardinal Frings. It is said that Cardinal Frings persuaded Pope Paul to allow Mr. Hansing to do the portrait, Paul's first.

The pontiff never sat formally for it. But Mr. Hansing was given a front-row seat at the Pope's general audiences each Wednesday for months. He made his sketches there.

Police Say Rhodesia Is Orderly

Last Week's Toll Of Dead Put at 14

SALISBURY, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Government forces have restored order throughout Rhodesia following a week of African rioting that left at least 14 blacks dead, police officials said today.

But Africans continued to voice their opposition to a proposed agreement intended to end the six-year independence dispute between Britain and white-ruled Rhodesia.

[African] nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa warned tonight that the violence which has racked Rhodesia over the past 11 days could be merely a prelude to worse bloodshed.

"We can only condemn the anger of the last few days," the bishop said. "But it is only a sign of more anger and frustration beneath the surface."

The 47-year-old Methodist bishop is chairman of the African National Council, formed recently to spearhead organized African opposition to independence proposals.

Police, troops and white reservists in the nation's security forces patrolled all major population centers in the former British colony.

Sports Resumed

Blacks played football around the African townships which border the downtown areas of all towns. Whites played cricket or polo on the green fields around Salisbury.

The rioting flared among those of Rhodesia's five million blacks who oppose the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement on the ground it would leave the country's 250,000 whites in power for many years.

At least 14 blacks were shot and killed by police who fired on angry African mobs shouting "No, no" to the terms as they rioted in the towns of Gwelo, Umtali, Sibabesi and Salisbury itself.

A 16-man commission sent by Britain to sample Rhodesian opinion to the terms has received an overwhelmingly negative reaction from Africans to the settlement in the scores of council halls and villages it has visited.

Commissioners Dennis Frost and Denis Blake, who today solicited the views of 100 blacks in the Chibambao tribal lands about 40 miles from here, received a unanimous show of hands against the terms.

The commission has no intention of quelling its work, despite the rioting, its spokesman said. A liberal white Rhodesian politician, who asked not to be identified, said: "The Africans are using the presence of the commission to blow off steam for a whole host of frustrations and their dislike of the actions of this government over the past 10 years."



SPLASHED—Maria-Louise Kwiatkowski, 31, protesting London Covent Garden plans, throwing plastic bag containing printer's ink on British Prime Minister Edward Heath Saturday at Egmont Palace in Brussels before signing of Britain's entry into Common Market. British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home at right.



SIGNING IN—British Prime Minister Edward Heath signing treaty bringing Great Britain into Common Market Saturday at the Egmont Palace in Brussels. At left, British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home. At right, British chief negotiator Geoffrey Rippon. Ceremony was delayed 45 minutes by ink-throwing incident.

10 Nations Sign EEC Expansion

Heath Splashed With Ink First

By Anthony Lewis

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Ten nations of Western Europe joined in the Treaty of Brussels yesterday to build a larger and more powerful European Economic Community.

An elaborate ceremony marked what the sponsors hope will be seen in history as a great step toward the dream of a united Europe. Millions watched on television as the treaty was signed.

The new members must still ratify the agreement, and that will present difficulties. In Britain there will be a long struggle in the House of Commons. Ireland, Denmark and Norway will seek approval.

But the treaty does successfully conclude the long struggle to enlarge the Common Market from its original membership of six—France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg. The negotiations with the new members started more than 10 years ago.

Political Unity Lacking

The enlarged community is to be formed on Jan. 1, 1973. It will be one of the world's great economic powers—though still hobbled by lack of political unity or effective centralized institutions.

The new community's population will be about 257 million, larger than either the United States or the Soviet Union. Its gross national product in 1970 was estimated at \$637 billion, compared with \$933 billion for the United States. The enlarged community will account for 41 percent of world trade—nearly double the share of the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan combined.

Britain is both the political and the economic key to the hopes for the greater Common Market. Its Prime Minister, Edward Heath, was therefore inevitably the central figure in yesterday's ceremony.

For Sixth-Fleet Families

U.S. Navy Seeks Greek Facilities

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., chief of naval operations, told a secret session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Friday that the Navy wants "home port" facilities in Greece.

He is reported to have said that the Navy wants to house in Greece 6,000 family members of officers and men attached to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Unusual security precautions surrounded the appearance of the admiral, who was accompanied by Ronald F. Spiers, director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

At the State Department, his appearance before the committee was not announced.

Later, congressional sources said that both the State Department and the Navy were apprehensive following Senate criticism of recent disclosures that the Navy was negotiating for permanent base facilities in Bahrain. Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., a committee member, has called for hearings on the Bahrain issue.

According to the congressional and other sources, Adm. Zumwalt insisted to the committee that the Navy was not seeking new military bases or logistic facilities in Greece but solely what the Navy terms "home port" arrangements.

This is a form of overseas basing in which families of Navy officers and senior noncommissioned officers are transported and housed overseas at government expense. This, Navy officers say, avoids the long periods of separation that have led to lowered morale and the wholesale exodus of key junior officers and technicians—the Navy's "biggest problem," they say.

Adm. Zumwalt is said to have testified that currently the cruiser Springfield, a flagship of the Sixth Fleet with a complement of 1,200, "home ports" at Gwelo, north of Naples. Families of officers and senior enlisted men are housed there.

Two Aircraft Carriers

However, the Navy now wants "home port" facilities also for the two aircraft carriers—the John F. Kennedy and the Independence—attached to the Sixth Fleet. Each, along with its air wings, numbers approximately 4,500 officers and men.

The New York Times reported Dec. 15 that the Navy was planning to shift the home ports of at least four aircraft carrier task forces from the United States to strategically important locations around the world. These would include the Far East, the South Pacific-Indian Ocean area, the Mediterranean and Western Europe.

Negotiations with Japan are already well advanced, defense experts said, and the Navy's interest in new facilities in Greece is part of the global program. Adm. Zumwalt is said to have testified that the housing and other facilities at Gwelo are overstressed and that Greece offers the best alternative.

Beal George Vilsacks, the Greek ambassador here, responded when asked for comment that it was the first time he had been aware of the Navy's desire for "home port" facilities in his country. Spokesmen at the State, Defense and Navy Departments all refused comment.

According to congressional sources, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, received Zumwalt's testimony with considerable skepticism. Sen. Fulbright is said, at one point, to have maintained that the United States and the Soviet Union should both reduce their forces—especially in the Mediterranean—and obviate the need for expanding facilities.

State to Sell Hundreds of Greek Isles

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Hundreds of Greek islands will be put up for sale by the government, which plans to liquidate all state-owned real estate throughout the country for an estimated \$280 million to \$330 million.

The plan, designed to finance construction of public buildings and schools, came in the form of a draft law authorizing the liquidation of public real estate and state-owned islands.

Heretofore only the wealthy could afford to own an island, or even an islet, in the sun-drenched Greek seas. Aristotle Onassis, for example, is buying Skorpios Island as a private retreat, and Stavros Niarchos, another shipping millionaire, has turned Skorpios into a pleasure resort for royalty.

There are now 43 privately owned uninhabited islands for sale at prices ranging from \$100,000 for a 45-acre isle in the central Aegean to \$3.5 million for a 4,500-acre estate near Skorpios to the northwest.

If the state sells the approximately 1,000 deserted islands it owns, even nonmillionaires would be able to afford one. The islands come in all sizes and locations, with or without water and vegetation, near a major center or remote.

In fact, the government's difficulty in keeping control of its vast property of islands and mainland estates is the main reason for its decision to sell them.

A Finance Ministry report elaborating on the draft law disclosed that the state owns more than 25,000 lots of urban and rural real estate. Tax revenue from this property is very small, the report added, and because no effective control or surveillance could be exercised, squatters and thieves were misappropriating more and more of it.

Canadian Snowstorm

VANCOUVER, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—People in Canada's west coast province of British Columbia were today digging out of ice and snow which separated them from the rest of the country. The only contact with the eastern part of the nation was by short-wave radio after the storm, which broke Friday night, cut off all travel, power and standard communications links.



The ground floor lobby of the Manila airport building after fire on Saturday.

Manila Airport Fire Kills 8; Arson Possible

MANILA, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A flash fire raced through the four-story control tower and terminal complex at Manila International Airport early yesterday. Eight persons died in the blaze and more than 100 had to flee for their lives.

Firemen and investigators said they suspected arson.

Unofficial reports said the fire may have been started because a customs inventory at the airport threatened to uncover a smuggling racket.

[The Manila Chronicle said the fire came in the midst of investigations into alleged irregularities at the Civil Aeronautics Administration, including overpricing, ghost deliveries of supplies and equipment, and payroll-padding, AP said. The CAA auditing and accounts division and other CAA offices were among those completely destroyed in the fire.]

[Detectives found 36 gold bars and a cache of precious stones among the ruins, police sources said, according to Reuters. The gold and the stones were valued at \$500,000.]

At least eight persons were confirmed dead in the holocaust that broke out at 3:30 a.m. Twenty-three persons were injured and several were reported missing.

In a visit to the airport, President Ferdinand Marcos said, "We will not be able to put it [the airport building] back for the next several years unless we take unusual measures like borrowing money . . . and obtaining equipment from the [Japanese] reparations program and the like."

Reports that the fire may have started in more than one place was accompanied by a series of explosions prompted the acting civil aviation chief, Col. Epifanio Reynundo, to ask the National Bureau of Investigation to find the cause of the holocaust.

Col. Reynundo estimated the loss in civil aviation facilities at more than \$30 million.

Most international flights were diverted yesterday, but authorities were hopeful of resuming normal operations with a mobile control tower provided by the U.S. Air Force.

The airport's runways and its domestic terminal, a mile from the international terminal, were not damaged.

The dead included two airport photographers trapped in their sleep, a customs policeman and an air traffic controller.

Premier's Austerity Program

New Egyptian Taxes Prepare For Struggle Against Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Aziz Sidki, Egypt's new premier, today submitted a program of austerity and economic mobilization to bolster the home front's contribution to the struggle against Israel.

The premier, in a speech to the People's Assembly, disclosed that his first austerity measure will be a 50-percent increase in duties on imported luxuries. He also announced that Egyptian landowners will be compelled to pay an additional tax of 20 Egyptian pounds (\$46) annually on each acre of their holdings.

Wholesale trade in basic commodities such as flour, sugar, tea, coffee, soap and cheap textiles will be restricted to state-owned companies, Mr. Sidki said.

He declared that the urgent attention being directed to economic mobilization is for the purpose of "total confrontation" with Israel.

"Israel should know that we are determined to win back our land," he told the cheering delegates of the 360-member People's Assembly. "If Israel thinks it can intimidate us with military superiority, it is mistaken. We are ready for any confrontation."

Mr. Sidki's mobilization speech followed a week of demonstrations by university students in Cairo demanding an unequivocal line of action against Israel.

Although President Anwar Sadat has indicated willingness to meet with the students after their three-week midwinter holiday, a sit-in was continuing at Cairo University.

"We want a confrontation, not a confrontation cabinet," proclaimed a banner hung on the campus, which is under student control.

The program outlined today by Mr. Sidki was short of the radical measures demanded by the students, who have been calling for a clear commitment to war, heavier taxes on the middle class, rejection of any peaceful settlement with Israel, a ban on American goods and seizure of United States oil companies.

Mr. Sidki stressed that it was "only logical and natural" that Egypt had tried since the 1967 war to reach a political settlement with Israel, and he suggested that Cairo still would not be averse to a nonmilitary solution to recovery of the Arab lands. But he said Egypt faces continued Israeli aggression.

Mr. Sidki underlined a growing threat here of retaliatory action against U.S. oil companies. "The United States should realize that its interests in the entire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Israel's Allon Praises Sadat And Hussein

Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, noting that Egypt had not resumed military attacks, yesterday called President Anwar Sadat "a courageous leader concerned with the destiny of his country and people."

He also praised Jordan's King Hussein for deploring the idea of renewal of war.

The Israeli cabinet held a long meeting yesterday but there was no discussion, a spokesman reported, of the American proposal for negotiations, with U.S. diplomats acting as go-betweens for Egypt and Israel.

In the occupied West Bank of Jordan, meanwhile, Israel reported tracking down one of the largest groups of Arab guerrillas to infiltrate in several months. (Story on Page 2)

All-Day Curfew Stills Istanbul; Army Ferrets Out Terrorists

ISTANBUL, Jan. 23 (AP)—Istanbul became a ghost town today as the city's three million inhabitants observed an all-day curfew, while squads of soldiers in camouflage with Sten guns at the ready carried out a house-to-house search for urban guerrillas.

Over 80,000 troops and police took part in the massive operation, code-named "Tornado One" by Istanbul's Martial Law Command. The command announced that some arrests had been made and some weapons seized, but gave no details.

In Ankara, the National Security Council met under President Cevdet Sunay and decided to recommend to the government the further extension of martial law by two months. Martial law was proclaimed last April 26 and must be extended by parliament every two months. Mr. Sunay said recently he believed martial law would continue at least until the spring.

282 Believed Hiding

The army had been searching for 203 alleged leftist terrorists it believed were hiding in the city. In particular, it wanted to flush out four men who escaped from a military prison last November during a mass trial of alleged Maoist guerrillas.

Helicopters made low passes over the silent city, and the normally teeming streets were given over to cats, pigeons and stray dogs. Two bored youths kicked a football from one doorway to another. Much of the population save up the day to playing cards and backgammon.

The famed waterways of Istanbul were empty except for a gunboat on the Golden Horn and a corvette cruising slowly along the Bosphorus.

Bored tourists played chess in the lobby of an expensive hotel to while away the day. In another, the head bartender reported record sales.

Passengers on incoming international flights were taken by special buses to the three top hotels, but once inside they could not move. Those arriving by train were stranded at the railroad station. There, a crowd of several hundred, including some foreigners, sat all day on their luggage.

At least one couple who arrived by car in the early morning found themselves trapped in their vehicle. Soldiers would not let them get into their hotel and they sat disconsolately for 12 hours until the curfew ended, parked at the curb.

Churches scheduled evening masses, but a Roman Catholic priest said that because of the circumstances Catholics were exempt from obligatory attendance.

Doctors, nurses, janitors and workers in public utilities were issued special passes to move around, but no newspapers were distributed.

2 Anti-Aircraft Sites Raided By U.S. Jets; 2 Copters Lost

SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP)—U.S. Air Force and Navy jets conducted two more "protective reaction" strikes yesterday against Communist anti-aircraft sites, one inside North Vietnam and one in the Demilitarized Zone between the two Vietnams, the U.S. Command said today.

Mansfield Wants Laos, Cambodia In Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield called today for an enlargement of the Vietnam peace talks to include the problems of Laos and Cambodia. He said it may be useful to move the talks from Paris to some place closer to Southeast Asia.

Local Elections March 15

Bhutto Lists Steps to Bring Pakistan Back to Democracy

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 23 (UPI)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced yesterday his new government's first steps toward restoring representative government after 11 years of martial law.

The 44-year-old president announced that local elections would be held March 15 and that provincial assemblies elected over a year ago would meet March 23. He said the assemblies would be allowed to function without interference from his national government, but that the country would continue under martial law for an unspecified time in preparation for full democracy.

Party for Diplomats

Mr. Bhutto did not say today when the National Assembly would be convened. He made the announcement at a news conference on the lawn of his residence at Larkana, about 300 miles north of Karachi, where he was entertaining 47 diplomats and their wives who had gone there by special train from Rawalpindi.

The president said he was not restoring full democracy now, as some political leaders have urged, because he needed time to carry out land and industrial reforms. He also said that time was needed to create a solid democratic framework, one that would not

The command also disclosed the loss of two UH-1 helicopters in northern South Vietnam, with two crewmen killed and six wounded.

At least six U.S. helicopters have fallen to ground fire in the last seven days, killing four Americans and wounding at least 10.

Saigon Command Report

Saigon's command announced South Vietnamese troops killed 38 Communists and took two prisoners in scattered actions across the country yesterday. Two South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and three wounded, the command said.

South Vietnamese headquarters also announced 185 Communists were killed and 17 taken prisoner in operations during the past week that concentrated on sweeps of provinces north and south of Saigon.

American troops of the First Cavalry Division's 3d Brigade killed six in an attack on a Communist squad 35 miles northwest of Saigon, the U.S. Command said. The Americans suffered no casualties, according to a U.S. communiqué.

Communist guerrillas fired four rounds of 60-mm mortar into a militia post in Kien Giang Province along South Vietnam's southern coast in the Gulf of Thailand, the Saigon command said. Military sources said one militiaman was killed and one wounded in the incident.

At Long Cheng in Laos, Laotian troops seized an important hill near Skyline Ridge overlooking that army base, informed sources reported. The hill, three miles south of Long Cheng, was used by North Vietnamese anti-aircraft militiamen to fire on U.S. and Laotian planes.

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5-Year Plan Starts Slowly For Kremlin

Farm Production Fails To Show Advances

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (NYT)—The Soviet Union's current five-year plan appeared to be off to a slow start in some key performance areas last year, according to the annual year-end economic report made public yesterday.

Agricultural output, traditionally the weak sector of the Soviet economy, stagnated at the level reached the previous year as the grain crop declined and the output of animal products rose slightly.

Industrial labor productivity, viewed by some economic experts as the key to fulfillment of the five-year plan, increased more slowly than in 1970 and at a lower rate than required if the plan's ambitious goals from 1971 to 1975 are to be met.

The mediocre performance in these two areas was balanced by continued fulfillment of production goals in heavy industry, which has been over the years the most favored sector of the Soviet economy.

Particularly high rates of growth were reported in electric power generation, chemicals and petrochemicals as well as in machine-building. These industries are given priority in the technological modernization being pressed to achieve greater production efficiency.

More Appliances Made

But rapid progress was also reported in the manufacture of consumer durables such as passenger cars, radio sets and household refrigerators in a continuing effort to overcome a long-standing lag in these appliances. Television sets and washing machines were below 1970 production levels, partly because of a retarding effect on conversion to new models.

Car production boomed as a result of the completion of the large Fiat plant built with Italian aid at Togliatti on the Volga River. A total of 528,000 passenger cars was produced last year, a rise of 54 percent above 1970.

The latest economic report is expected to be closely studied by economists both in the Soviet Union and abroad as an indication of the performance of industry and agriculture in the current five-year plan.

This plan differs from previous Soviet economic programs in at least two respects: one, a greater effort to provide more for the consumer, who has historically taken second place behind the building up of heavy industry and defense, and two, a reliance on greater output per worker as labor shortages begin to pinch the economy.

Past increases in production have been achieved in part through increases in employment, a policy that has kept labor productivity levels below those attained in the West.

A Picasso Is Damaged In Attempted Theft

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—A valuable Picasso was badly damaged by thieves last night in Essen's Folkwang Museum, but their clumsy attempt to remove it was apparently foiled by a modern alarm system, police said today.

Police said the painting, "Botticelli, Guller and Pipe," done in 1912-13, was ripped in sections from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner.

They said the thieves set off one alarm system by breaking a window and a second when they disturbed the picture on the wall.

U.K., Ireland, Denmark, Norway Sign Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

where the treaty was signed has been converted into a modern conference center—with all the technology and flavor of contemporary life, including innumerable television cameras.

The ceremony lasted nearly two hours. Much of this was given over to speeches in which the various political leaders emphasized their determination to work for greater unity in the new community.

For his part, Mr. Heath said in closing: "This ceremony marks an end and a beginning. An end to divisions which have stricken Europe for centuries. A beginning of another stage in the construction of a new and greater united Europe."

Brandt Hails 'Step Ahead'

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt and opposition leader Rainer Barzel led the list of West German politicians who yesterday welcomed the signing ceremony that is to bring four more countries into the Common Market.

"The unity of Europe took a big step forward today," Mr. Brandt said in a television address. "The European community has won new members and new possibilities."

He said the new community of 10 must also look outward, and that its success will be measured by the contribution it makes to peace.

"That is a question of good partnership with the United States and a better cooperation with the neighbors to the east and well as a development of trade with Asia, Africa and Latin America," Mr. Brandt said.



IRISH MARCH—Anti-internment marchers converging on the internment camp at Magilligan in County Londonderry Saturday. They were later dispersed by the police.

By U.K. Troops Against Demonstrators

Ulster Opposition MPs Charge 'Brutality'

BELFAST, Jan. 23 (AP)—More bombs went off in Northern Ireland today amid charges that British troops used "appalling savagery" against Catholic demonstrators protesting internment.

In Londonderry, the province's second city, a bomb wrecked a law firm's office and damaged five other buildings.

Another bomb wrecked a service station owned by John Brooke, a cabinet minister of the Protestant-based provincial government.

Others shattered a grocery in Belfast and a hardware store in Brookborough, a County Fermanagh market town.

Brutality Charged

Two opposition members of the provincial Parliament charged that British troops used deliberate brutality in breaking up a demonstration yesterday at Magilligan Camp in County Londonderry. The camp holds suspected members of the Irish Republican Army.

John Hume, deputy leader of the Social Democratic party, said troops fired rubber bullets at point-blank range into the 2,000 demonstrators. "They kicked people and broke bottles over people's heads," he added.

Mr. Hume's colleague, Ivan Cooper, charged: "The troops got so out of control that even their own officers were forced to beat them back. They seemed to be under political direction to use as much violence as possible."

The demonstrators were beaten back by baton charges and tear gas after they tried to break into the camp by wading into a lake, to skirt barbed wire fences. Several troops and civilians were injured.

The army said an inquiry would be held into the legislators' charges.

It added that 13 more IRA suspects were picked up overnight under the internment-without-trial procedure. More than 1,200 men have been held since August. About 600 are still held.

AF Cadets Convicted In Cheating Total 39

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 23 (AP)—Twenty-three U.S. Air Force Academy cadets were found guilty of honor code violations by an eight-man student honor committee Friday night, bringing to 39 the total number of cadets found guilty in an investigation that began Wednesday.

All 39 cadets will resign, officials said.

Four of those found guilty were also found to have been smoking marijuana, and five other cadets in the group are under investigation for marijuana use along with two cadets not called before the board, Air Force officials said.

Lynch Tells Heath New Camp In Ulster Is 'Provocative'

DUBLIN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Ireland's Premier Jack Lynch told British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday that the opening of a new internment camp in Northern Ireland is a dangerous and provocative act.

Mr. Lynch, talking to Irish correspondents in Brussels after signing the Common Market treaty, said this was one of several points he made to Mr. Heath criticizing British policy in Northern Ireland.

The new camp, at Magilligan in County Londonderry, already has been the object of demonstrations by militants among Northern Ireland's Catholic majority. The camp overlooks a lake which forms part of the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic.

Mr. Lynch said he protested the British policy of blowing up roads and bridges along the largely un-

marked 260-mile border. The British say this is necessary to prevent supplies of arms and explosives reaching Ulster.

Mr. Lynch said Mr. Heath replied that blowing up roads was still necessary and that the new camp was needed to forestall an accommodation shortage.

Hour-Long Meeting

British sources characterized the hour-long meeting between the two leaders as less a discussion than a statement of known positions. They forecast that no new initiatives would emerge.

Mr. Lynch himself said he told Mr. Heath: "We must get talking and see if we can find solutions to what we see as problems."

Mr. Lynch added that no further meeting has yet been arranged.

Nixon Praises Enlargement Of Europe's Common Market

KEY BISCAINE, France, Jan. 23 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday praised the enlargement of the Common Market, reaffirming U.S. support for a united and strong Europe.

Mr. Nixon, concluding a three-day stay at Key Biscayne, was to fly back to Washington tonight, prepared to send Congress his budget for the government's new bookkeeping year tomorrow, the Associated Press reported.

The White House issued a statement from Mr. Nixon's vacation retreat welcoming the treaty. "The development of European unity will enable the peoples of Europe more effectively to contribute to the enhancement of world peace, security and prosperity," the statement said.

Cornerstone of U.S. Policy

"The President reaffirms that the closest cooperation between the U.S. and the emerging Europe is a cornerstone of our foreign policy."

Mr. Nixon said the United States has "always supported the strengthening and enlargement of the European community."

The United States backed the

For Not Resuming War, Sadat Is 'Courageous,' Allon Says

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon today praised Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as "a courageous leader concerned with the destiny of his country and his people" for not resuming military attacks on Israel.

Addressing the 28th Zionist Congress, Mr. Allon said Arab leaders appeared to be becoming more sober. A political realism which appeared to be surfacing in the Arab countries might serve as the foundation for a more reasonable attitude, he said.

Mr. Sadat's latest speech was that of a "realistic and calculating statesman," Mr. Allon said. "His decision to refrain from opening fire was that of a courageous leader concerned with the destiny of his country and his people."

"It seems to me that we are witnesses to the beginning of a sobering of Arab leaders, and the birth of political realism in the neighboring countries."

"Territorial Losses"

Mr. Allon also praised Jordan's King Hussein for his "daring and wise remarks when he publicly deplored renewal of war, warning the Arabs against another Arab defeat which would only lead to new defeat and territorial losses."

But, Mr. Allon said, because "blind extremism pops up periodically in the Arab camp" Israel will remain on guard while seeking a real and lasting peace agreement.

No Action on U.S. Bid

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir delayed Israel's official acceptance of an American peace initiative for at least a week today, while her diplomatic aides ironed out the precise wording of understandings between Washington and Jerusalem about the negotiating procedures to be followed.

Foreign Ministry sources left no doubt that Israel would accept U.S. proposals to embark upon a new round of negotiations aimed at achieving a partial settlement with Egypt, with U.S. diplomats acting as go-betweens.

But, contrary to advance speculation, the full cabinet did not act on the pending American initiative at its regular meeting today. Indeed, the cabinet spokesman said that the three-hour meeting did not touch on the diplomatic proposals at all. The main topic of discussion, he said, was the general military security situation.

President Sadat indicated in a speech Jan. 13 that Cairo would not engage in further consultations with the United States on the canal until the Egyptian political efforts in the future should be through the mission of Gumar V. Jarring, the United Nations representative.

President Sadat's choice of Mr. Sidiq a week ago to replace Mahmoud Fawzi as premier appears to represent a sharp change of direction in Egyptian policy. Under Mr. Fawzi, a respected and scholarly diplomat, the mood was for peace and reconciliation. Under Mr. Sidiq, the emphasis is on discipline, economic tightening and hard work.

"We have nothing to offer but work and more work," he told the assembly deputies. "Everyone should ask what he can contribute to the battle. It will require every drop of sweat and blood."

6 Gulf Oil States Set a Deadline In Stock Talks

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (NYT)—The six Persian Gulf petroleum-producing countries have set the end of February as the deadline in their campaign to buy 20 percent of 12 oil companies operating on their territory.

"There must be results by then or we will call an extraordinary conference," a spokesman for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said yesterday.

Such meetings of the 11 members are required to authorize a halt in production or other measures to put pressure on the oil companies.

Two days of discussions on the sales were recessed last night to permit discussion between individual oil companies and Sheikh Ahmed Yaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, who is representing the Gulf states.

Pompidou Begins Visit to Africa

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou will leave tomorrow to visit Niger and Chad.

Accompanied by Mrs. Pompidou and several cabinet ministers, the president will spend two and a half days in Niger as guest of President Hamani Diori. For another two-and-a-half days, starting Wednesday, the French party will be in Fort Lamy, the capital of Chad with President François Tombalbaye.

Meanwhile, China has renewed its invitation to French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann to visit Peking, French government officials said today. The renewed invitation, they said, was made by Premier Chou En-lai yesterday in the course of a conversation with a French National Assembly group now touring China.

6-Month Sentence In Kent State Case

KENT, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Jerry Rupe, 23, of Ravenna, Ohio, was sentenced Friday to six months in jail for interfering with a fireman during the burning of a Kent State University building on May 2, 1970.

Rupe was the only person tried and found guilty last Nov. 30 in connection with the Kent State rioting. A nonstudent, he later was sentenced to ten to 20 years in jail on an unrelated drug charge.

Israelis were injured in the fighting.

The guerrillas were found hiding in the caves of the desolate mountains around El Pasayil in the Jordan Valley, the spokesman said.

They admitted under interrogation their mission was to commit acts of sabotage in Maalula and Ramallah, two of the largest towns in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, he said.

Khan Blames France

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban today blamed France for obstructing Israel's incorporation into the European Common Market and maintaining a hostile Middle East stance.

In a radio interview, Mr. Eban said even if both Israel and France reach an agreement on the "French Mirage affair" not all differences between both countries would disappear.

He said while five of the six initial Common Market members agreed to negotiate Israel's request for tariff concessions, similar to those 77 countries enjoy, "France still dilly-dallied with excuses."

Egypt's New Premier Calls For Austerity

(Continued from Page 1)

area are in jeopardy," he declared.

The Egyptian government was reported also to have informed the United States that Egypt will no longer go along with Washington's endeavors to achieve an agreement for a reopening of the Suez Canal as an interim arrangement between Egypt and Israel.

According to official reports, the rebuff to United States diplomacy was transmitted Thursday by Anwar Gharab, Egypt's chief representative in Washington, during a meeting with Joseph P. Sisco, United States Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Gharab was said to have told Mr. Sisco that the Egyptians were "offended" by the decision of the United States to resume deliveries of F-4 Phantom fighters to Israel and to assist Israel to begin production of American weapons and military equipment.

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"We have nothing to offer but work and more work," he told the assembly deputies. "Everyone should ask what he can contribute to the battle. It will require every drop of sweat and blood."

Soviet-Egypt Trade Pact

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Soviet-Egyptian trade pact was signed here today to boost trade exchange between the two countries to \$375 million in the next three years.

The current volume is estimated at \$500 million.

The protocol was signed by Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev, who arrived here Tuesday, and Egyptian Vice-Premier for Economy Abdullah Merzaban.

The Soviet Union will get Egyptian cotton, rice, citrus and fresh vegetables in addition to \$115 million worth of textiles, leather products, cement, cigarettes and wooden furniture.

In return, Egypt will get Soviet machinery, equipment for heavy industries, chemical products, cement, frozen fish and meat.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	23	54	Sunny
ALASKA	23	34	Overcast
ARIZONA	23	54	Partly Cloudy
ARKANSAS	23	40	Rain
BALTIMORE	23	41	Cloudy
BOSTON	23	34	Cloudy
BREKID	23	41	Cloudy
BUFFALO	23	34	Cloudy
CHICAGO	23	34	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	23	34	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	23	34	Cloudy
DALLAS	23	54	Partly Cloudy
DENVER	23	34	Cloudy
DETROIT	23	34	Cloudy
HOUSTON	23	54	Partly Cloudy
KANSAS CITY	23	34	Cloudy
LAKE CHARLES	23	34	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	23	54	Partly Cloudy
MEMPHIS	23	34	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE	23	34	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	23	34	Cloudy
MOBILE	23	54	Partly Cloudy
MONTREAL	23	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	23	34	Cloudy
MUNICH	23	34	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	34	Cloudy
NEWARK	23	34	Cloudy
OSLO	23	34	Cloudy
PARIS	23	34	Cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	23	34	Cloudy
PITTSBURGH	23	34	Cloudy
PORTLAND	23	34	Cloudy
RICHMOND	23	34	Cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	23	54	Partly Cloudy
SEATTLE	23	34	Cloudy
SINGAPORE	23	54	Partly Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	23	34	Cloudy
TOKYO	23	54	Partly Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	34	Cloudy
ZURICH	23	34	Cloudy

Lawyer Says He Has No Doubts

After Hinting at an Impostor, Irving Insists He Met Hughes

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (WP).—The attorney for Clifford Irving, who says he collaborated with Howard Hughes on an autobiography, insisted yesterday that Mr. Irving "has no doubt that he in fact met with Howard R. Hughes, the billionaire industrialist."

The attorney, Martin E. Ackerman, was quoted earlier as having said that he said Mr. Irving was beginning to think that Mr. Irving had been duped by someone impersonating Mr. Hughes.

McGraw-Hill Book Co. has paid Mr. Hughes—or thought it had—a \$600,000 advance for the autobiography, with \$10,000 more for Mr. Irving. Life magazine was to run three excerpts for which it was to pay McGraw-Hill \$50,000.

Account Examined
The two companies delayed publication when questions arose concerning an account in the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich, where three checks for the

\$600,000 were deposited and endorsed in the name of "H.R. Hughes."

That account is being examined at the request of the Hughes Tool Co.—which denied the authenticity of the book and said that Mr. Hughes had never received any money and now also at the request of McGraw-Hill and Life.

McGraw-Hill checks were not given to Mr. Hughes directly, but to Mr. Irving to pass along to Mr. Hughes.

A blonde woman is now reported to have opened the account, to have deposited the money and later to have withdrawn it.

Swiss authorities said the Swiss passport the German-speaking woman used was forged. It was also reported that the district attorney's office in Zurich has issued warrants through Interpol to trace a number of people engaged in opening the account.

Mr. Ackerman said yesterday that Mr. Irving "believes that such an account was opened by a loyal servant, agent or someone associated with Mr. Howard R. Hughes, the owner of Hughes Tool Co. He has no doubt that he in fact met with Mr. Howard R. Hughes."

Returns to Ibiza
Mr. Irving was not available for direct comment since he returned yesterday to his home on Ibiza, off Spain. He said he would stay there until "I am called back to New York for what I consider a valid reason."

The lawyer said that Mr. Irving based his presumption that he was not duped on the circumstances of his purported 100 taping sessions with Mr. Hughes in such places as Nassau, Mexico and Florida.

Besides the massive detail possessed by the man he met with about 100 times, Mr. Irving was said to doubt that anyone would have gone through the trouble and expense of carrying out such a deception.

He has said that every time he met Mr. Hughes, eight or nine other men were in his party, some of them the Marquess of Blandford, he said through the lawyer that if the man were an actor and not the real Mr. Hughes, he would have to be incredibly suited for the role: between 5 feet 3 and 6 feet 4, about 120 pounds, about 65 years old and a master forger.

The forger's aspect is particularly crucial, he feels, since, as he witnessed Mr. Hughes writing two paragraphs for the publication contracts, a noted New York handwriting analyst firm has compared the handwriting with known Hughes handwriting and has verified its authenticity.

Different Signatures
All of Mr. Irving's and McGraw-Hill's contracts are signed "Howard R. Hughes." The three McGraw-Hill checks are endorsed by "H.R. Hughes."

The last known and authenticated H.R. Hughes signature is a 35-year-old man, Sister Elizabeth McAlester, and two more priests, Rev. Neil McLaughlin, 31, and the Rev. Joseph Wendroth, 36.

Also standing trial tomorrow are Abdul Ahmad, 41, a Pakistani student at the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs in Chicago, Anthony Sobolek, 31, a former priest, and his wife, Mary Cain Sobolek, 32, a former nun.

Much of the government's case for the Kissinger kidnap charge appears to center on an exchange of letters between Sister Elizabeth and Philip Berrigan while he was imprisoned near Harrisburg.

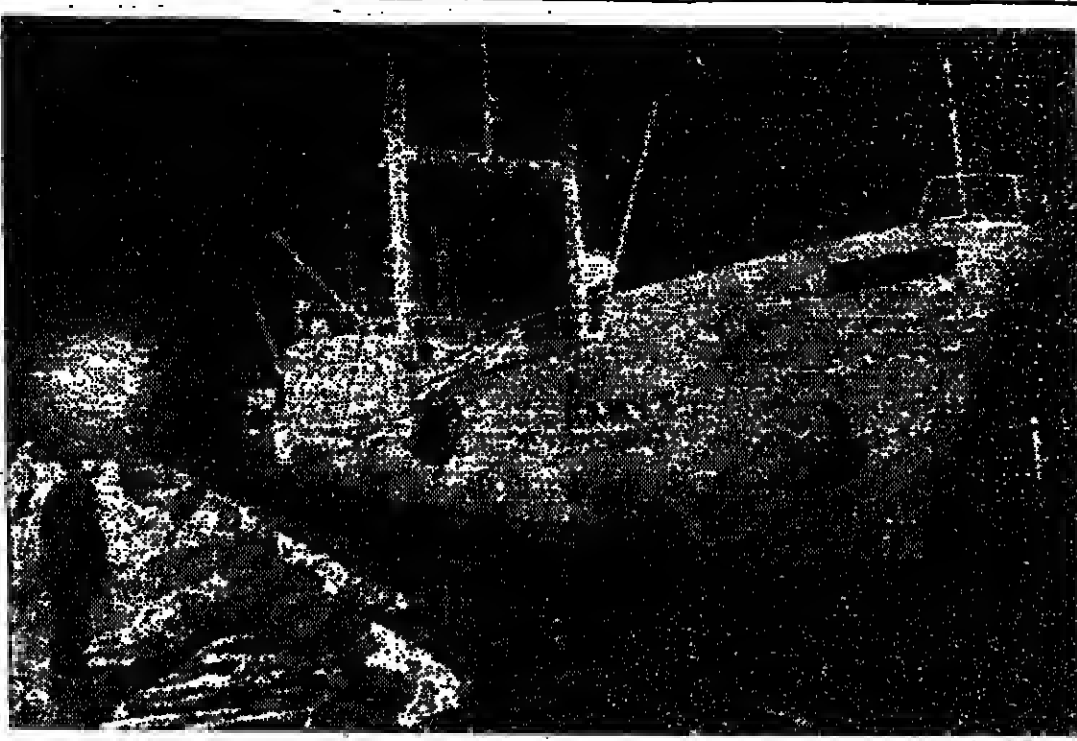
Prison Officials In Florida Told To Make Room

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP).—A Florida judge said last week that state prison officials might be held in contempt if they turned away any convicted Judge John Crews of circuit court in Gainesville committed director Louis Walworth that state prisons are so crowded that no new prisoners would be accepted from county jails until the situation was alleviated.

"If our local jails are full," the judge said, "I would have no choice but to order the sheriff to send convicted defendants to Lake Butler. I would add to that order an order for Mr. Walworth and his employees to accept said prisoners pursuant to the law. If they did not, there would be a hearing on whether they are in contempt of court."

Sen. Cooper, R., Ky., Not Running Again
LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 23 (AP).—Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., has disclosed "a secret that he will not seek re-election this year."

The 70-year-old senator told the Kentucky Press Association Friday that after five Senate terms he prompted him not to run again. However, he said he is not ready to quit politics and won't go into retirement. He said he has no specific plans yet.



SEIZED—The 362-foot Soviet processing ship Lamut slides up to a pier at Adak naval base in Aleutian chain early Saturday after being escorted to port by a United States Coast Guard icebreaker. The Lamut is one of two Soviet vessels seized last Monday for alleged violation of United States 12-mile fishing limit in Bering Sea.

March of Dimes Warns on Toxoplasmosis

Cats, Raw Meat Called Peril to Unborn Child

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The National Foundation March of Dimes has warned that eating raw meat or handling cat feces during pregnancy may result in a parasite infection that can seriously damage the unborn child.

In an information bulletin sent last week to its affiliates throughout the country, the foundation said that the infection, called toxoplasmosis, can damage

the child's brain, cause blindness or even kill the child if a woman contracts the disease during pregnancy. The foundation cited undercooked meat and the domestic cat as documented sources of the parasite, whose scientific name is toxoplasma gondii.

A recently completed study at New York Hospital has indicated that in this part of the country one in 1,000 babies may get toxoplasmosis before birth and that a quarter of these may suffer severe consequences. It is also possible that infected babies who appear normal at birth may develop "serious neurological problems later in life" as a result of their congenital infection, the foundation said.

An estimated 5 percent of this country

are caused by toxoplasmosis, and some research evidence suggests that all these cases—regardless of the age at which they occur—may be a result of infection before birth.

A study in Birmingham, Ala., indicated that among poor Southerners the congenital infection may occur as often as once in 500 births, and studies in tropical areas and in Europe have found it to be even more common there.

Yet the mother who transmits this infection to her unborn child may not even know that she has been sick.

The national foundation pointed out that in adults the symptoms of toxoplasmosis are usually mild—if there are any noticeable symptoms at all—and that they tend to mimic those of ordinary upper respiratory infections.

The New York study, among others, indicated that about two-thirds of pregnant women have no antibodies to the toxoplasma parasite and thus are potentially susceptible to the infection. The disease seems most likely to affect the fetus during the last six months of pregnancy, but vulnerability during the first three months has not been ruled out.

The 65-year-old, judge, who served almost two terms as governor, entered the not guilty plea when he appeared with three of his former key officials and a Chicago businessman before Acting Chief Judge Richard Austin in federal court here. The others also pleaded not guilty.

The charges stem from a race-track scandal which has touched some of the leading figures in Illinois politics.

Judge Kerner and his co-defendants are accused of obtaining a total of \$350,000 worth of valuable shares in Illinois race-tracks for \$70,158. They were indicted on Dec. 15 by a federal grand jury after a long investigation by the Internal Revenue Service.

Stanford Trustees Concur in Firing Of a Professor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (WP).—The Stanford University Board of Trustees voted 20-2 yesterday to concur in the firing of faculty revolutionary H. Bruce Franklin, thus making his dismissal final.

The dismissal goes into effect immediately, but the 37-year-old associate English professor will be paid through Aug. 31.

While the trustees concurred, Prof. Franklin and about 100 of his backers picketed outside. Police arrested four demonstrators and drew blood during a scuffle with one of those arrested.

A faculty advisory board which conducted six days of hearings into Prof. Franklin's conduct had recommended this month a recommendation in a five-to-two decision that he be fired. The board found that he had incited occupation of the university computer center during an anti-war demonstration last Feb. 10, that he urged defiance of a police order to disperse and that he called for violence at a rally the same evening.

"Prof. Franklin engages in a pattern of conduct that constitutes a continual challenge to the institution," the board majority contended in a 168-page report.

67 Retail Firms Are Sued by U.S. On Price Posting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—The U.S. Department of Justice yesterday said it had filed lawsuits against 67 retail firms for failing to post prices. Each company faces a possible maximum fine of \$2,500, the council director, Donald Rumsfeld, said.

All the companies had been warned that they faced possible legal action if prices were not posted.

The council had ordered all companies with annual receipts of \$500,000 or more to post base prices by Jan. 2 but made no effort to enforce the order until last week.

Mr. Rumsfeld said Internal Revenue Service agents had made 20,076 nationwide checks and found that "voluntary compliance with the program remains high."

Air Controllers In Canada Voting On New Contract
OTTAWA, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The government and the striking air traffic controllers' union announced tentative agreement yesterday to end the week-long shutdown of commercial air service in Canada, but a ratification vote was expected to delay a resumption of operations until at least Tuesday.

The union said its negotiating committee was unanimously recommending that the membership accept the proposed terms—it would give the 1,600 controllers 2 percent more in pay than did a proposal they overwhelmingly rejected before striking.

Dayan to Visit U.S.
TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (AP).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan will hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird during his visit to the United States early next month, the Defense Ministry announced.

Muskie Tops Democratic Field in Poll

First Time He Takes Lead Over Kennedy

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 23.—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine now for the first time holds a lead over Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts as the top choice of Democratic voters for the presidential nomination.

This represents a dramatic change in fortunes for Sen. Muskie since a December survey when he trailed Sen. Kennedy by seven percentage points.

Sen. Muskie has also registered impressive gains in a test race in which Sen. Kennedy's name is not included. In the latest survey, Sen. Muskie holds a 10-point lead over Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. In December, Sen. Muskie trailed Sen. Humphrey by three percentage points, with Sen. Kennedy's name out of the list.

The latest results reported are based on interviews with 597 Democrats out of a total sample of 1,383 adults, 18 and older. These were interviewed in person in more than 300 localities across the nation during the period Jan. 7-10.

Each Democrat was asked the following question:
Which one of the men on this list would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for president in 1972? And who would be your second choice?

Here are the results:

Choices of Democrats (With Kennedy)	Jan. Dec.	%
Sen. Muskie	33	25
Sen. Kennedy	27	23
Sen. Humphrey	17	13
Sen. McGovern	5	4
Mayor John V. Lindsay	5	4
Sen. George McGovern	3	5
Sen. Henry M. Jackson	2	4
Sen. Shirley Chisholm	2	1
Mayor Sam Noyes	2	1
No preference	5	6

Choices of Democrats (Without Kennedy)	Jan. Dec.	%
Sen. Muskie	39	31
Sen. Humphrey	28	34
Sen. McGovern	8	5
Mayor Lindsay	7	8
Sen. Jackson	3	5
Sen. McGovern	3	8
Sen. Chisholm	2	1
Mayor Noyes	2	1
No preference	7	8

Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana entered the race after the December poll. He received less than one percent in the two January polls.

West Coast Talks In Dock Strike Expected Soon

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP).—With a presidential proposal to end the West Coast dock strikes before Congress, negotiators for both sides are expected to meet tomorrow or Tuesday to agree on a date to resume bargaining.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Maritime Association, representing shipping firms, had agreed—that new negotiations get under way on or before Jan. 31.

President Nixon sent Congress a bill Friday that would force the 13,000 longshoremen to return to their jobs at 24 West Coast ports while a federal board resolves differences through binding arbitration.

Tentative Accord in N.Y.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—The International Longshoremen's Association reached a tentative New York port accord with ship firms Friday night.

The union won retention of their guaranteed annual wage but accepted a system of fines if the members refuse to work whatever pier they are assigned.

UNESCO Breaks Ties to 42 Groups Over Race Issue

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has broken off contacts with the International Chamber of Commerce, Rotary International, and other international organizations that have branches, affiliates or operations in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

The executive board of UNESCO in Paris suspended its "consultative status" with the organizations because they had neither expelled the branches nor submitted proof that branches do not practice racial discrimination or support South Africa's racial policies.

Other organizations among the 42 whose consultative status with UNESCO was suspended, as of Dec. 31, included the European Broadcasting Union, which provides links between major television channels in Europe and North America; the International Federation of Women Lawyers; the World Federation of Catholic Youth; and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

Colombo Beginning Parleys To Try to Reform Coalition

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Jan. 23.—Premier-designate Emilio Colombo tomorrow begins the task of trying to form a new Italian government in a political climate which makes his chances of success seem far from good.

Mr. Colombo, who resigned as premier eight days ago and is now running the country on a caretaker basis, was asked on Friday by President Giovanni Leone to form a new government—the republic's 334 since the fall of wartime Fascism.

The premier-designate accepted the mandate with reservations and announced he would try to reconstruct the four-party, center-left coalition which has dominated Italian politics since 1963. The coalition was an alliance of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

Meanwhile, Giorgio Almirante, leader of the Italian Social Movement—the neo-Fascists—marked the party's 25th anniversary today with a call for parliamentary elections to resolve the government crisis.

The Republican party has also shown interest in holding elections, which would be one year ahead of schedule. Political observers think such elections would enable the neo-Fascists to greatly increase their seats in parliament.

Whether Mr. Colombo can put the coalition together again will depend to a great extent on his ability to persuade the Republicans to abandon their position on the economy which led to the downfall of the last government after 17 months in office.

The Republicans want a tough economic program—Italy is going through its worst recession since World War II—and a brake on expensive reforms.

The party says it will stay in opposition if its demands are not met since it feels any further drop in the economy will lead to even bigger swings to the extreme right than those already registered in local elections last June.

In another development, at least four people were reported hurt and more than 200 detained following violent clashes last night during a demonstration here protesting the sentencing of eight Greeks in Athens Friday for acts of terrorism.

Police said 228 people were detained and released and one arrested at the demonstration by about 4,000 people. It was organized by extreme leftist groups.

Police said the arrested man had thrown a Molotov cocktail which had slightly damaged the Rome office of the Greek Olympic Airways company.

The demonstration began peacefully with stewards, appointed by the organizers, keeping order.

But fighting broke out when the demonstrators tried to break through police guards outside the Greek Embassy and ambassador's residence.

Tonight, police patrolled Rome with clubs in hand and rifles

Soviet Dissidents Send Appeal to UN's Waldheim

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP).—Fifty-two of the Soviet Union's most prominent dissidents appealed yesterday to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to investigate the "unfounded and inhuman" sentence given political dissenter Vladimir Bukovsky earlier this month.

The dissidents' appeal was being made, they said, in spite of the fact that Mr. Waldheim's predecessor, U. Thant, "unfortunately did not respond" to their previous appeal.

The dissidents declared that they were appealing to Mr. Waldheim "as the highest official in the United Nations in connection with a number of cases of cruel violations of human rights in our country."

Mr. Bukovsky, 29, was sentenced to two years in prison, five in a labor camp and five more in Siberia. He was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Meanwhile, Alexander Ginsburg, sentenced to five years in prison for writing the "White Book" on the Sinyavsky-Daniel literary trial, has been released and returned to Moscow, Russian sources said. Mr. Ginsburg, 36, was sentenced in January, 1968, after being convicted along with three other persons of anti-Soviet activities.

Dr. Marius Barnard Transplants a Heart
CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Dr. Marius Barnard, brother of heart-graft pioneer Christian Barnard, tonight led a team of surgeons in a transplant operation on a 41-year-old welder.

It was the first time a heart transplant had been performed at Groote Schuur Hospital without Dr. Christian Barnard, who is on a South American cruise with his wife and daughter.

loaded with tear-gas grenades. They feared that leftist demonstrators might protest the neo-Fascist anniversary.

At a neo-Fascist rally in Rome's Adriano Theater, Mr. Almirante said that if Mr. Colombo does succeed in reshaping the center-left coalition, it would only be "out of fear...of early elections."

Eight Greeks Sentenced for Bomb Blasts

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A special military tribunal yesterday handed down prison sentences totaling 25 years to eight men charged with setting off bombs and with possession of explosives.

"In view of the seriousness of the charges and the severity of the law," said court President Evangelos Karamanolis, "the court believes it was lenient. Try to become good Greeks. The people of this country believe in democracy, order and discipline, not anarchy and bomb-throwing."

The verdict was reached on the third day of the trial after 90 minutes of deliberation.

The defendants were found guilty of causing explosions, conspiracy or possessing explosives with intent to use them criminally.

The longest sentence, nine years, was meted out to Ioannis Kyriazis, 29, house painter found guilty of causing explosions in 1969 and possession of explosives in 1971.

The defendants, who admitted being members of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement, led by exiled politician Andreas Papanicolaou, said they were mistreated during interrogation.

Meanwhile a civilian court in Piraeus interrupted for one year, because of his ill-health, the four-and-a-half-year prison sentence handed by the military cabinet minister Ioannis Zilelis.

Mr. Zilelis was jailed by a court-martial in 1970 for "causing anxiety among the people" when he called for the formation of a national-unity government in a newspaper interview.

British Experts Flying to Malta For Further Talks

LONDON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—A team of British Defense Ministry officials is flying to Valletta tonight for further technical talks with the Malta government on the question of the continued British use of bases on the Mediterranean island.

The team is led by Peter England, Assistant Under Secretary for Defense Staffs, and is composed of about six experts.

He held similar discussions in Valletta last week before the inconclusive talks between Lord Carrington, Defense Secretary, and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff in Rome Friday.

Informed British sources here said Lord Carrington and Mr. Mintoff may hold a further negotiating session in the Italian capital next Friday.

In Brussels today British Prime Minister Edward Heath told Italian Prime Minister Emilio Colombo that NATO members must consider carefully the new situation arising from Friday's inconclusive talks.

Informed British sources said the state of the Anglo-Maltese negotiations on the base problem was discussed at a one-hour meeting between Mr. Heath and Mr. Colombo.

Arms Deal Discussed By France, Turkey

PAEIS, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Turkish Premier Nihat Erim left here yesterday after a four-day official visit during which the two countries discussed weapons procurement.

A joint communiqué said it had been decided to push ahead with efforts to increase Turkish exports to France and develop French participation in Turkish industry. Mr. Erim told reporters that the two countries would shortly be having detailed discussions on Turkish arms requirements. He said these discussions would involve the possibility of his country building under license French-designed missiles, fighter jets and the purchase of French sea-to-sea Exocet missiles.

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Europe Takes Shape

There is a certain appropriateness that, after all the ink that has been spilled in arguing for and against the Common Market, it should be a splatter of the same substance that should delay the formal entry of four nations into economic association with the Six. And there are some who may see in this completely irrelevant intrusion of an obscure squabble over Covent Garden into the affairs of Europe an indication that the Common Market is not so important after all. The surrender by virtually all of Western Europe of certain sovereign rights, slowly created through the centuries, hitherto guarded by fleets and defended by armies, source of deep emotional commitments—surely if only one "stupid incident" should mar this transcendental act, it must be less than transcendental.

But such a judgment would obscure some very concrete history and some very significant future hopes. "Europe" began to take shape in the wake of the world's most devastating war, second within a generation to have emerged from the quarrels of a continent that was the dynamic creator of a global civilization, with all its implications for good and ill. The process was hastened by the unleashing of another power—offshoot, both intellectually and in practical terms of that civilization, yet opposed to much of what it stood for—in Eastern Europe. And the climactic impulse for the new Europe came from the loss of empire and the dominance or swift growth of great industrial states in America and the islands of Japan.

Over 30 years, much of the fundamental drive toward European unity has been obscured by differences over details of defense and economic purpose. Yet it was still strong enough to hold the Six together, and, now, to bring to them Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark. This completes, for most practical purposes, the cementing of Western European economic unity in formal terms.

The obstacles ahead in making this unity real, in giving it defensive strength and political substance, in even bringing the membership together within the existing economic terms of reference, are very great. It would be easy to say that there has been more drift than purpose in the creation of Europe, more glum acceptance of a common weakness than enthusiasm for building a common strength.

Yet Americans who think realistically of their past should be the last to look negatively upon the Europe of the market. After all, their own Constitution grew out of discussions of tariffs, and mutual problems of navigation and trade. And the original 13 states, given the divisive facts of geography at the end of the 18th century, and their differences—then more important than today—in religion, political and economic background, and even language, seemed to hold little more hope for complete union than the 10 nations comprising the Common Market.

Europe took a great step forward at Brussels on Saturday. It could be, and should be, only one in a historic progression.

Peace: Facts or Promises?

President Nixon's State of the Union message promises the nation "a generation of peace," but asks it to pay more for defense. The President argues that strong military defenses are the guardians of peace, that peace would be endangered by "weakening America" and tempting aggressors. Few issues more need the major national debate this one is likely to get both in the Congress and in the campaign.

The issue has three facets. If Mr. Nixon's doctrine of a lower profile in the world, which he expounded again, promises peace and reduced American commitments, why does it require more military power than the presumably more dangerous world of the recent past? Secondly, how much spending is really needed for an effective defense posture? Thirdly, if an increase in the defense budget is being asked pending "mutual reduction of arms" with the Soviet Union, why is no attempt to negotiate such reductions being made?

The President's goal of an America at peace with all the nations of the world sounds grandiose—until it is realized that Americans are fighting in only one small corner of the world, Indochina. And there Mr. Nixon's policy, which seeks Vietnamization rather than vigorous pursuit of negotiation, appears increasingly to be a policy of "ending" the war by continuing it at a lower level. Beyond that, the Cold War with Russia and China appears to be slowly winding down and the two Communist giants openly menace each other more than the United States. Why, then, more arms?

The explanation for Mr. Nixon's paradoxical now-you-see-it, now-you-don't "Vietnam peace dividend" lies in new weapons and higher pay. The higher pay is supposed to help Mr. Nixon meet his 1968 campaign pledge of a volunteer army—sometime after the 1972 election. It has lifted pay and

related costs of the forces to well over half the defense budget, as compared to a quarter of the Soviet defense budget. But few Pentagon experts believe it will permit draft-free forces. Orders for new weapons, meanwhile, assure even bigger defense bills in the future.

The Democratic candidates for the most part believe that less fat and more lean in the armed forces—and cheaper, simpler weapons—could provide effective defense at less cost. Few would go as far as Sen. McGovern, who calls for a one-third cut in military manpower and defense spending to 17 million men and \$55 billion. But the ranking Democrats are virtually unanimous in criticizing Mr. Nixon for yielding to the military chiefs on new weapons programs, which many of his own civilian advisers believe wasteful.

Finally, if the new \$83-billion defense budget Mr. Nixon reportedly will submit is to be scaled down substantially, an approach that goes beyond unilateral troop cutbacks is essential. Here, there is a vacuum in both parties. Neither the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks now under way with Russia nor the proposed talks on Mutual, Balanced Force Reductions in Europe aim at reductions in over-all forces and costs, as did the disarmament conferences of the 1950s.

If the 1972 campaign is to make a contribution to the nation's thinking about its future priorities, new thinking will be needed about mutual Soviet-American arms reductions across the board. Moscow has talked vaguely of negotiating mutual cutbacks in military budgets. But neither side has put forward—or even thought seriously about—the kind of concrete, verifiable programs of large-scale defense reductions that alone can free significant funds for the work of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Greater Europe

Direct elections to the European parliament are one way in which the people of Europe can be made to feel that they are indeed citizens of Europe. Perhaps an even more direct way would be to create a common European citizenship which must surely be at least as important as a common European currency. Of course common European citizenship would require the transferability and if possible the harmonization of social benefits. It might involve harmonization of other matters, but these developments would in all probability be desirable in themselves.

The interests of Europe in the modern world are interests of conciliation, and peace, and prosperity, of good neighborliness toward the rest of the world. Yet to achieve these benign interests will require not merely a passive but an active Europe, and an active Europe will need to have a national identity of its own. The natural starting point for such a national identity would be

to make the citizens of the individual countries of the European community all common citizens of Europe itself.

—From the Times (London).

Mr. Pompidou has shown the importance he attaches to an early definition of the role of the new Europe of the Ten. This role already promises to be so considerable that the United States has placed its big guns in position to contain the impact of such a unit, the third big economic and commercial power in the world. Yet Mr. Nixon answered a point-blank question from President Pompidou on the matter in the Azores by saying he still favors European construction. His representatives at the negotiating table have shown that to be "favorable" does not mean renunciation of defense of the privileges of the Virginia tobacco growers or of the wheat producers of the Midwest (especially in an election year).

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 24, 1897

PARIS—The sound common sense of the people of the United States having at last drowned the "war whoops" of the Cuban jingoes, the danger of hostilities between the United States and Spain appears to be no longer imminent. Consequently one can discuss the prospects of such a war from a purely technical point of view. It is now clear that if war did come, it would be first and foremost a naval war and the result would depend not so much on soldiers as on sailors and ships.

Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1922

SAN FRANCISCO—The State hopes to complete tonight its case for the prosecution of Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle in his second trial on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, which occurred after an orgy in Arbuckle's rooms at a local hotel several weeks ago. There is little interest in this second trial and the spectators do not crowd the courtroom as in the first trial. Arbuckle's attorney says his defense will have no surprises.



The Gentleman From Texas

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The spunkiest character in Washington these days is the Secretary of the Treasury, John B. Connally. You may not like his politics or his economics, and the other financial ministers of the world clearly don't like his rough tactics, but if you really want to understand the state of the nation at the beginning of 1972, Connally is a better source than most.

He is tossing away those conventional Treasury speeches, and telling American business and American labor off-the-cuff to get off their respective duffs if they want more jobs, more profits and a larger share of the increasingly competitive world market.

"The rest of the world is at work while we're worrying," he told the big business leaders at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on the day the State of the Union message was delivered. "They're outworking us, they're outplanning us, day after day."

Stop Whining

Though Connally came up here from Texas with a reputation as a big business lawyer with an anti-labor and pro-oil-industry bias, he is now running around the country shouting at big business like a leftist. He told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to stop whining about the uncertainty of wage and price controls and stop longing for protection against foreign competition.

"Those of you who work in the international field," he told the U.S. Chamber, "know full well what I'm talking about. Somehow you have to lead a resurgence of the American spirit of work. We have to return to our puritanical system of work, if we are going to survive... I cannot promise you certainty—if I could, I wouldn't, because what we have to do to keep the incentive, the initiative, the genius of America at work in this country and in the world. That is your only hope."

Well, it is not a bad sermon on the weekend when the British, the Irish, the Danes and the Norwegians signed in Brussels their intention to join the European Economic Community and turn it into a vast, competitive trading unit of 26 million people, the largest in the world.

President Nixon noted this in his State of the Union address as one of many new economic challenges to the United States in the rest of the seventies. Peter G. Peterson has prepared a superb report for the President's Council on International Economic Policy on the problem, but it is Connally who is really running interference for economic, trade and monetary reform, and taking on the protectionists in Congress, Big Business and Big Labor.

The facts are fairly obvious. For most of this century, the United States could pay higher wages, work longer hours, afford Social Security benefits, and tolerate the work stoppages of labor-management disputes and still out-produce and out-sell other industrial nations in the markets of the world, and the reason was quite clear. The United States led every other nation in technology, mass production, distribution, salesmanship, management and capital investment.

Empire Within

Besides, the United States had its own empire within the continental boundaries of the republic, with a vast population and market, which could employ and supply its people, without worrying too much, like the Japanese, the West Germans, the British and the other industrial nations, about overseas markets.

But what all thoughtful economic scholars in America have been saying for many years, and now even the present Republican administration in Washington is saying, is that Japan, West Germany and the other industrial nations of the world have now mastered the arts and techniques of the industrial and scientific revolutions, of modern mass production, distribution, advertising and capital investment. The President and Peterson are saying, rather gently, that this is

a real problem. Connally, the politician, sees all the same facts more urgently and vividly, and is therefore making a frontal attack on the protectionists in Big Labor, Big Business and Big Government.

It is a fascinating exercise by a bold, ambitious and self-confident Democratic politician in a Republican administration. Connally went to the State of the Union address by the President in the House and listened to the President's main theme that this is a "good country" on its way to peace and prosperity. Then Connally drove downtown to the President in elaborate terms, but proceeded to emphasize the opposite—not that all was well but that we were in more trouble at home and in the world than we realized.

The facts of America's declining position in the increasingly competitive world of production, trade and money clearly support Connally's urgent rhetoric. In

1950, the U.S. gross national product amounted to 40 percent of the GNP of the whole world. Now it is about 30 percent.

During the 1960s exports of manufactured goods increased by 110 percent, but West Germany did even better in the same period, and Japanese exports increased by 400 percent. The Peterson report, which no serious scholar or business executive concerned with the future of America should ignore, suggests the reasons for the nation's declining position in world commerce.

Aggressive

"They include," it says, "the emergence of discriminatory trading agreements abroad, the development by some of our partners of export development programs more aggressive than ours... a marked deterioration in American competitiveness aggravated by a rapid rise in U.S. labor costs per unit of output..."

But this is not all. The Euro-

pean Economic Community countries already exceed the United States in steel production, and Japan will almost certainly surpass both of them by 1975. On top of this, U.S. imports are now exceeding U.S. exports for the first time since 1899—by between \$2 billion and \$3 billion in 1971. And on top of all this, organized labor in the United States, which used to be for Cordell Hull and free trade, is now arguing for protection against imports of foreign products and for curtailing U.S. capital investment abroad.

All this worries the President, the State Department and Peter Peterson, but Connally is the boldest and loudest voice around here on the problem. He is shouting out what he thinks, loud and clear, and this could in the end have political implications on the vice-presidency next November, even though Spiro Agnew is almost the only other character in Washington who speaks his mind.

'Europe' on the Brink of What?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—This weekend marks a fateful event in modern European history. Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark formally accede to the Common Market, or, as it is often known, "Europe" and that enlarged community for the first time can see on its horizon the chance to become a kind of collective superpower in an evolving world.

But despite admission of four new lands, the European community is far from that goal to-day. The Common Market is stuck at dead center and will require all the new energy, administrative talent and intellect of the British to help get re-started. Either it must move on into new fields and eventually attain greater political, financial and even military unity or it will ultimately subside into a gradually outmoded customs union of aging nationalistic states.

Many precedents were shattered by the market's current spasm of growth. This marks a final British recognition that their empire is gone, their purely maritime outlook is doomed, their arterial tie to the United States is clogged and their future is committed to this continent.

Never Occupied

Britain is a unique accretion to "Europe." It is the only community member that has never been militarily occupied. As a recent imperial power it brings with it surpluses competence in international finance, administration, trade and technical talent.

Letters

Scheuer's Expulsion

Long have I suspected that the Russians are even heavier-handed than we. What says they were to expel Rep. James Scheuer (R-Tx., Jan. 15-16). That is exactly what he wanted and has accomplished the end of making him a knight in chromium-plated armor in the eyes of voters. Were I the J. Edgar Hoover of Moscow I'd have ignored his public clownery, seen to it that nothing found its way between his sheets nightly and a host of other such attentions as would have convinced him to shake the local dust from his shoes.

This man, together with Kennedy and a host of other such Merry-Andrews, use foreign territory as a refuge from which to curry favor with their parochial followings at home. I can just hear the screechings of the DAR and the howlings of the American Legion if some Muscovite went to New York and made public declarations about the State Department's refusals of passports to American citizens. Here is a buffoon jeopardizing the delicate armor in the hope that it may help insure him another term of tub-thumping and gallery

playing in Washington. No wonder we're only retained world power for a quarter of a century. THOMAS DEVINE, Libcon.

'Artie Shoke'

In his, as usual, entertaining piece on artichokes (ET, Jan. 19), Waverley Root omitted—like him—a few bits of information. For instance, the origin of the name. (Webster's gives the Arabic al-shunkuf, but what does that mean?) Also, it's the only food known to man (well, this man) that can stop a garbage disposal unit. Back in the early 1960s, a wife could drop steak bones, corn cobs, even an occasional spoon into the then-new sink, and they were all dutifully digested. But artichokes leave broke down into tough fibers which fouled the shaft. Has Waverley never tasted the French-Prussian-like haggover cure made in Mediterranean countries with the name cynara? And the way the French pronounce artichoke it sounds like that band-leader of the 1940s who married Lana Turner. What was his name? AL HIX, London.

Is Peking Going to Get Boeing 747s?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Shrouded in mystery, active negotiations by a Hong Kong trading company claiming to speak for the Chinese Communist government started Aug. 30 with a New York exporter for possible purchase of up to six giant Boeing 747s, the largest aircraft in regular commercial service.

Thus, as President Nixon prepares for his journey to Peking, he is well aware of the future possibilities of reopening U.S.-China trade with a dramatic, exotic and wholly unexpected item.

The New York exporter and a New York representative of the Chinese trading company in Hong Kong established contact Aug. 30 with an American purchasing agent in Washington who is an expert on aircraft and has spent several years in the Orient. That was six weeks after Henry Kissinger's first visit to Peking.

Firm Offer

The Washington agent, operating secretly, made a firm offer to the Ministry of Trade in Peking, through the Hong Kong trading company, for "several" second-hand 747s in early October. The source of these jumbo jets was an American airline, not the Boeing Co., which makes them, and the price was close to \$100 million.

The option on that purchase expired five days ago, but both the New York exporter and the Washington agent think negotiations will resume. The apparently temporary stalemate resulted from disagreement over price. The Hong Kong purchasing agent informed the New York agents that Peking wanted a better bargain.

The fastidious Chinese method of doing business which has marked these secret negotiations is shown by the fact that the Washington agent has never met the representative of the Hong Kong trading company. All his transactions, including numerous trips to New York, have been through the New York exporter. Thus top U.S. officials watching with fascination from the sidelines are asking themselves a question that has no immediate answer: Is Peking serious about wanting to buy Boeing 747s or has it simply ordered its Hong Kong purchasing agents to test American waters?

Moreover, top officials here have not yet made any hard decision whether the sale of 747s, some other aircraft or even selected U.S. products should be made to China. In fact, President Nixon's top China-watchers are extremely doubtful whether Peking will press for a major trade deal with Washington during Mr. Nixon's February visit.

The consensus, to the contrary, is that Premier Chou En-lai, Chinese ambassador here, will wait three to six months or more before trying any spectacular trade deals with the Americans. An extremely cautious people, the Chinese are likely to put politics ahead of trade. They want to be sure of establishing a firm political base before they wheel and deal in trade.

Nor has the Washington agent in the prospective Boeing-747 deal been able to get any assurance from the Commerce Department that the 747s would be licensed for sale.

Just what use China would make of the huge 747 is a matter of intense speculation here. It could instantly modernize China's primitive civil air transport now composed of a handful of middle-aged British and Soviet aircraft. One of China's 10 British-built Trident crashed in Mongolia last September in the mysterious flight from Peking of anti-Maoist politicians. The 747 could be handled by airfields in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other major Chinese cities.

On the other hand, China might want to use the 747 for long-range transport supplying China's growing political and commercial outposts in East Africa or to give China additional troops for guarding its 4,000-mile border against its blood enemy, the Soviet Union.

Whatever its roots, Peking's desire for 747s would have to funnel through Hong Kong. When China started sending wheat to China before diplomatic recognition, all deals were handled by trading companies in Hong Kong. They are now handled directly with the Ministry of Trade.

Similarly, for now, Hong Kong is the only point of contact for profit-minded American exporters who want to sell Boeing 747s in a deal that would be heard around the world, but loudest of all in Moscow.

Some Signs Peking Puts On New Face For Nixon

By John Burns
To The Globe and Mail, Toronto.

PEKING—A month before President Nixon is to arrive in Peking, a dozen major streets in the center of the city have quietly reverted to the centuries-old names they had before the Cultural Revolution.

A new Chinese-language map of the capital shows that all but two of the streets renamed by the Red Guards during their drive through the city in the fall of 1966 are once again designated by the names they bore before the Cultural Revolution.

Observers here view the changes as the latest move in a campaign to undo the excesses of the Red Guards rather than as a direct concession to the President. However, it is thought the timeliness of the visit probably prompted the decision to make the changes now.

Whatever the motivation, it is certain that the President will drive down several of the streets during his time in the capital, giving his hosts an opportunity to reel off street names that ring with the history of this ancient city.

One street he is bound to see is Wang Fu Ching, or the Street of the Princes. Residents so called because the princes of the imperial family used to have their water drawn from a well that was located on it.

Nowadays the street is the capital's main shopping thoroughfare and the site of the well is occupied by the offices of the People's Daily, the Communist party newspaper that is circulated throughout the country.

The name given to the thoroughfare by the Red Guards was Renminlu, or People's Street.

However, the name never really caught on, and most Pekingers continued to call it Wang Fu Ching all along.

The same was true for many of the renamed streets, including one that runs along the northern boundary of Chung Nam Hai, the walled park where Chairman Mao has lived.

Gate of the Earth
The Red Guards renamed it the Street of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers, in honor of the three constituent groups of the Chinese masses as defined by the chairman. Now it is the Street of the Gate of Earth, as it was for centuries before the Red Guards.

Other Red Guard designations which have now disappeared include Red Flag Road, People's Commune Road, Shaoshan Road (after Chairman Mao's birthplace), Red Light Road, Street of the Great Leap Forward, Red Sun Street and even—the final indignity—Red Guard Street.

In their place, now as before, are Street North of the Cultural Revolution, Street Within the Gate of Peace, Street of the Yunghe Temple and Street of the Donkey and Horse Market.

With the changes, Peking loses the most obvious of the marks left upon it by the Cultural Revolution. Previous moves to undo the Red Guards' work have included the removal of many of the statues and portraits of Chairman Mao they caused to be mounted in public places and the remaining, three weeks ago, of the city's largest hospital. The hospital, known as the Peking Union Medical College, was the Red Guards' target for the Anti-Imperialist Hospital, is now called the Capital Hospital. It is among the steps on Mrs. Nixon's Peking itinerary.

Beauty Conscious
Even before the name changes became known, it was evident that the Chinese are anxious to impress the President—and the world watching in on television—with the beauty of their capital. Along every major street, storefronts are being repainted. Special attention is being paid to the Chinese lettering on the storefronts' signs and in a number of cases the remodeled equivalent is being added for good measure.

Other steps that have been taken are the repainting of a number of political slogans in the central city, fresh point jobs for the red-and-white buses which ply the main thoroughfares, and a general sprucing up at each of the points on the President's itinerary. Diplomats have been briefed a sharp eye out for any sign of a general toning-down of anti-American slogans, but so far no pattern has emerged. There have been isolated cases—for example at the airport—of such slogans disappearing but there are still too many around to draw any conclusions.

One conclusion that can be drawn is that the President will be eating well while he is here. Visitors to a number of the best restaurants in town have been told that the best chefs have been temporarily reassigned to prepare for the Nixon visit, indicating that there is likely to be at least one full-scale banquet in the President's honor.



HOUSE FOR SALE—A partial view of the hamlet on the Rockefeller estate.

38 Homes on Rockefeller Estate for Sale

By Frank Lynn

TARRYTOWN, N.Y., Jan. 23 (NYT)—In a possible prelude to the transformation of one of the nation's last great estates, 38 homes on the Rockefeller family preserve in Pocantico Hills have been offered for sale to their present occupants, mostly Rockefeller friends and employees who now rent.

The prospective sales were disclosed by a Rockefeller family spokesman, Nina Jones, in a rare parting of the curtain that has veiled the six-square-mile estate and its occupants for 70 years.

The announcement came 18 months after Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller disclosed that he and his brothers had commissioned a study of "the procedures to be initiated, while we are still alive, to insure that the unique qualities of the land can be preserved and dedicated to the public interest."

It 'Has to Be Done'

Mrs. Jones said that she could not say that the homes sales were "step one" in the transformation of the 4,300-acre Rockefeller estate 30 miles north of New York City.

But, she added: "Cast in the light of what the governor said, this makes sense. This is one of the things that has to be done."

Neither the governor nor his brothers have disclosed what they intend to do with the vast tract of land, but there have been persistent reports that at least part of the land would be made a federal or state preserve or park.

"I don't think there is any timetable at all," Mrs. Jones said. "I think they are taking each thing piece by piece."

Price Range
The announcement of the prospective sales merely noted that many of the occupants had expressed a desire to buy them. The prices are expected to range from \$25,000 to \$70,000 for the

homes, which are generally clustered in the tiny hamlet of Pocantico Hills and stand just outside the gates of the 150-acre preserve of the governor.

The hamlet is part of the estate. Gov. Rockefeller occupies the only genuine mansion on the estate. The mansion is called Kykuit, or lookout, the name given by early Dutch settlers to the hill it rests on, and was built in 1908 for John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the family fortune and the governor's grandfather.

Three of the other Rockefeller brothers, John, Laurance and David, have elegant homes, but not mansions, on the estate, which also includes about 10 other homes and guest houses used by cousins and other relatives.

The fifth Rockefeller brother, Winthrop, former governor of Arkansas, does not have a home on the estate. The estate, with rolling hills overlooking the Hudson River, has a dozen swimming and reflecting pools and an ornate recreation area known as "the playhouse," which includes indoor and outdoor pools, tennis courts, a movie viewing room and other recreational facilities. It serves



INNER ESTATE—Road leads to Rockefeller residences.

lived in the homes for decades but do not want to buy. They will be allowed to remain as tenants of the Hills Realty Co., a Rockefeller family corporation that now owns the homes.

The houses range from wood-trimmed stucco, two-bedroom homes with the familiar "salt box" architecture of New England, to large plantation-style houses. Most of them are at least 70 years old.

They were acquired in some cases for employees or moved from the "inner" estate as the family transformed what had been a bustling railroad and resort town into a sleepy hamlet serving as an outpost for the Rockefeller estate.

The Rockefeller family, which is extremely security-conscious, protects the estate with an undisclosed number of state troopers and private guards who live on the grounds, high stone walls, iron gates and miles of barbed-wire fencing.

Some of the acreage is open to hikers and roads through the estate are open to the public. However, the 150-acre "inner" estate is closely guarded and closed to the public.

Some Restrictions
Rockefeller aides said that almost all of the present occupants of the 38 homes were interested in buying them. If they do, they will have to agree to several restrictive covenants, including a provision that they can only sell to members of their own families or allow the Rockefeller family to reacquire the homes.

The other covenants deal with retaining the homes and the area, in their present "pastoral state," according to an aide.

Those who do not choose to buy will have to relocate, a Rockefeller aide said, although exceptions will be made in the case of several families that have

lived in the homes for decades but do not want to buy. They will be allowed to remain as tenants of the Hills Realty Co., a Rockefeller family corporation that now owns the homes.

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23 This Year, Most Since 1916

Presidential Primaries: Long, Hard Road Ahead

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP)—Presidential primaries are, as the cliché goes, the obstacle course a candidate must travel on the way to the White House. Some who have been through them say they are better compared to torture chambers one must endure before reaching the relative tranquility of the Oval Office.

Whatever the proper figure of speech, there are more of them this year than in ages. The hazards of the route—starting with the snowy roads of New Hampshire and the sand dunes of Florida and ending with the freaky constituents and staggering television costs of California and New York—are enough to make any contender long for the good old days when delegates were for sale and nominations were decided in smoke-filled rooms.

At last count, there were 22 states and the District of Columbia with primary laws. That number may not be final: the Michigan Legislature has a primary bill before it, and several of those with primaries may cancel, postpone or advance or alter the rules.

Those 22 primaries—six more than in 1968—represent the highest number that has been held since 1916, when 26 were on the books. As James W. Davis, a political scientist, points out in a book about the primaries, the vote was brief, and from 1920 until 1968 most states repealed their primary laws than passed them.

Felt Unloved
The recent revival is credited partly to a feeling by many local politicians that their counterparts in presidential primary states got more "recognition" from the White House hopefuls. Having a primary appealed to them as a way of forcing the contenders to spend time, money and attention on their state.

But the major force in the revival of primaries probably was the movement for public participation in the nomination process, triggered by the furor at the Democratic convention in 1968. The wave of revisionist against politicians' picking the candidate has spread pretty far. Guam's legislature considered passing a presidential primary law, but it was vetoed by the governor. In Alaska, a measure to hold a primary was vetoed by the governor.

The desire to have the people choose the candidates was the original motivation for the primary movement, spawned by the La Follette Progressives in the first decade of this century. While Florida, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania have rival claims, most political historians say the first full presidential primary law was passed in Oregon in 1901. It gave voters a choice of candidates and of delegates legally bound to support the winner of the primary.

The primaries spread rapidly in the next half dozen years and were as quickly abandoned. The reasons for disillusionment were several. For one thing, the notion of a popular mandate was distorted by the huge variations in turnout. In 1952, for example, almost 30 percent more people voted in the Florida Democratic primary than voted for the Democratic candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, in November. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, 17 times as many people voted for Mr. Stevenson in November as took part in the Democratic primary in April. Where was the popular mandate in that kind of system?

Narrow Range
Another problem was that candidates were running only where they expected to win, thus narrowing the range of choice for voters in a state. As the number of primaries dwindled, they became even less representative—the South, in particular, being under-represented in the mix.

On the other hand, candidates complained about the time and expense of the four-month primary season, and the hazards to their chances from a single defeat, even in a small and unrepresentative state. Some, but not all, of these criticisms have been met in the course of the primaries' revival since 1968. The addition of Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and New Mexico has given New England, the border states, the South and Southwest better representation on the list, and the states with primaries now provide a reasonable cross-section of the electorate.

Also, several states have altered their laws to follow the Oregon "all-star" system, in which a state official enters on the ballot all the names of those he considers potential presidential contenders, leaving it to them to file an affidavit of noncandidacy to get off the ballot. The effect of this is to get the full list of candidates

into at least 10 states, rather than letting each man choose his own spots. The other problems have not been completely solved, and at least one of them—the money problem—has been made worse by the proliferation of the primaries. Running the full course of the primaries this year is a multi-million-dollar venture, and an exhausting one. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the only Democrat to commit himself to entering virtually all the primaries, faces an almost impossible schedule.

In the nine weeks from March 7 to May 9, there are 14 primaries—all but one or two of which he may be forced to contest. Ten of them come in a period from April 25 to May 9.

He may find, as have previous front-runners, that the primaries are studded with rocky traps. A single defeat—or even a victory by a disappointing margin—can knock the front-runner for a loop. Wendell Willkie lost his 1944 comeback bid after a setback in Wisconsin. Harold Stassen never recovered from his loss to Thomas E. Dewey in Oregon in 1948. Four years ago, Lyndon Johnson was speared to retirement by the New Hampshire primary, even though he won it, on write-in votes, over Eugene McCarthy. Mr. Johnson's margin was not what the press and the Democratic politicians thought an incumbent President should have obtained.

A relative handful of voters can do that to Mr. Muskie, or to President Nixon, this time if either man slumps below the 50 percent line in New Hampshire. With five opponents against him, and fewer than 200,000 voters involved, anyone who can turn out 20,000 supporters can throw a huge roadblock in his path. That the choice of a President for 205 million in November should depend on the vagaries of 20,000 voters in March may seem illogical; but that is a hazard of the primaries.

This year, with big Democratic fields, the battle for running position in the early primaries is every bit as intense as the one for the first spot. If George McGovern finishes behind two last-minute starters, Sam Ford or Vance Hartke in New Hampshire, it might show that his year-long effort has been a failure, and finish his hopes before the race is fairly begun.

No one has forgotten that George Romney quit the 1968 Republican presidential race before the first vote was cast because his polls showed him being eclipsed by Mr. Nixon in New Hampshire.

Whatever the eventualities, and there rarely has been a year when the primaries did not produce some major surprise—the incontestable fact is that the stakes are larger this year than ever before. The 23 jurisdictions with primary laws have 83.1 percent of the delegates to the Democratic convention and 83.3 percent of those at the Republican convention.

Not all those delegates, however, will be chosen in the primaries, or bound by the primary results. No two primary laws are exactly alike, and the variations battle even those who live with them most closely—the candidates.

The reason for the bafflement is exemplified by this passage from the new Tennessee law: "Delegates elected on a state at-large basis shall be bound by the election results on the state at-large basis, and they shall cast their first ballot for the candidate winning the primary in the entire state. The delegates shall thereafter be bound to support such candidate so long as he has not received two ballots, 50 percent of the total convention vote, or until such time the candidate of their party releases them."

Are the Tennessee delegates bound for one ballot, two ballots or three ballots? Are they bound for a second and third ballot only if the candidate has 50 percent of the vote?

The king died on Jan. 14 after reigning for nearly 25 years. For the past five days the coffin has lain in state in the chapel of Christiansburg Palace in Copenhagen, seat of government and parliament, where about 40,000 people have filed past.

Leaders Gather In Copenhagen For King's Rites
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Royalty and political figures gathered here today for the funeral train of King Frederik IX of Denmark—a state funeral marked by personal touches the 72-year-old monarch himself requested.

The funeral train carrying the coffin from Copenhagen to Roskilde, where it will be buried, will have a steam locomotive, testifying to the king's life-long love of railways. And, as the king wanted, all military men in the funeral processions will have short haircuts—because King Frederik, who began his adulthood in the navy, never liked long-haired sailors.

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Treasury Bills

Due

Jan. 27

By Carl Gewirtz

on offer: a \$30-million, 15-year issue from Comision Federal de Electricidad of Mexico, which will be priced to yield about 8 1/4 percent, issue managers said, and a \$25-million, 15-year

By Thomas E. Mullaney

7 percent were trading at discount. There was disappointment in Wall Street that central bank had not reduced discount rate from 4 1/2 percent its level since Dec. 16.

Among the counter movers, Dollar General advanced four points after directors of the company proposed a two-for-one stock split. Among the other better performers, International Systems & Controls added seven; Igloo Corp. gained 5 1/2; Vertipile was up four. Data General climbed five, and Open Road Campers tacked on three points.

	N	High	Low	Last	Chg
Technology 83s	29	6	4	6	+
Teacomp 2,200s	14	171	167	167	
Telon Rch. 209	38	342	342	342	
Tela CVMUHCAT	12	74	14		
Telecom	215	84	84	84	
Telecom Inc. 350	5-2	37	333	344	+
TeleTrid Inc	230	71	64	64	
Teletelwash 1	307	112	109	111	

[illegible]

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks in	Basis in				Net	Change	Bonds	Basis in				Net	Change
\$1000	High	Low	Last	\$1000				High	Low	Last			
Alcoa 64579	99	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marathon 61969	204	172	168	168	-	-
Alcoa 64580	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5818	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64581	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5819	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64582	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5820	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64583	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5821	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64584	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5822	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64585	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5823	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64586	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5824	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64587	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5825	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64588	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5826	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64589	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5827	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64590	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5828	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64591	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5829	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64592	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5830	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64593	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5831	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64594	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5832	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64595	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5833	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64596	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5834	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64597	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5835	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64598	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5836	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64599	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5837	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64600	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5838	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64601	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5839	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64602	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5840	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64603	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5841	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64604	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5842	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64605	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5843	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64606	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5844	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64607	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5845	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64608	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5846	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64609	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5847	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64610	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5848	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64611	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5849	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64612	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5850	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64613	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5851	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64614	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5852	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64615	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5853	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64616	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5854	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64617	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5855	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64618	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5856	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64619	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5857	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64620	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5858	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64621	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5859	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64622	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5860	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64623	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5861	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64624	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5862	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64625	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5863	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64626	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5864	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64627	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5865	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64628	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5866	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64629	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5867	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64630	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5868	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64631	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5869	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64632	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5870	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64633	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5871	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64634	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5872	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64635	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5873	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64636	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5874	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64637	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5875	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64638	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5876	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64639	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5877	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64640	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5878	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64641	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5879	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64642	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5880	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64643	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5881	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64644	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5882	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64645	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5883	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64646	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5884	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64647	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5885	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64648	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5886	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64649	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5887	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64650	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5888	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64651	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5889	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64652	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5890	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64653	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5891	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64654	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5892	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64655	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5893	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64656	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5894	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64657	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5895	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64658	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5896	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64659	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5897	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64660	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5898	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64661	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5899	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64662	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5900	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64663	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5901	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64664	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5902	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64665	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5903	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64666	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5904	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64667	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5905	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64668	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5906	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64669	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5907	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64670	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5908	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64671	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5909	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64672	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5910	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64673	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5911	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64674	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5912	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64675	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5913	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64676	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5914	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64677	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5915	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64678	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5916	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64679	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5917	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64680	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5918	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64681	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5919	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64682	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5920	94	96	96	96	+	+
Alcoa 64683	101	109	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	-	Marcor 5921						

Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ a share on the \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 50¢ a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable March 16, 1972, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 12, 1972.

Geoffrey Davey
Vice President & Secretary

Due February 3, 1975

January 1, 1972

January 1, 1972

J.-N. Augert Wins Slalom for France; Cochran of U.S. 3d

By Bernard Kirsch

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (UPI)—While Jean-Noël Augert was putting a clear finish to a foggy weekend, Bob Cochran was pleasantly clouding the status of the United States Olympic team. Augert, in his nonchalant but exciting fashion, won today's slalom. He surprised no one. Italy's Gustavo Thoeni was second. That, too, could have been predicted. Cochran, a downhill specialist, was third.

"Imagine," said U.S. skier Rick Chaffee, "a downhill specialist whose best event is the slalom." Cochran never had a chance to race in his specialty this weekend. A downhill had been scheduled for yesterday but the fog, which didn't have far to travel, descended on this mountain city, situated three-quarters of a mile above sea level. The race was rescheduled for today, and was to have been run several hours after the second heat of the slalom.

Never in World Cup competition—this is its sixth season—had a downhill and slalom been scheduled for the same day. It would have meant an exhausting day for the skiers and fatigue in their sport—especially in the dangerous downhill—often has meant injury. Heidi Messner of Austria, 32, who has been on the international circuit for more than a decade, said he has never competed twice on the same day. Henry Duvillard of France, World Cup leader with 67 points, said, "There mustn't be a downhill."

Luckily for the skiers, almost all of whom had expressed their desire not to take risks at this crucial time, the fog again came to rest on the upper portion of the downhill course and the event was canceled. Cochran didn't mind missing a chance at the daily double. The morning's third place, a triumph to him, left him with a pleasant task. Cochran, 30, from Richmond, Va., said it was his best slalom result "in about forever." He had been only listed as a definite Olympic starter in the downhill.

Miss Proell Skis to Lead In World Cup

ST. GERVAS, France, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Anne-Marie Proell of Austria completed her triumph in the women's giant slalom in the 24th St. Gervais Alpine slalom grand prix yesterday as she took the second heat of the race.

It was a repeat performance of her first-heat victory Friday, and boosted Miss Proell past France's Françoise Machi to take first place in the women's World Cup standings with 303 points. Miss Machi, who fell and was disqualified Friday, finished 10th yesterday but gained no World Cup points. She is second in the standings with 187.

Miss Proell covered the 1,000-meter course yesterday in 1 minute 38 seconds, giving her a total time of 3:12.03 for both heats. That was more than 2 seconds ahead of the runner-up Monika Kaserer, also of Austria, who clocked 3:14.80.

Theresa Nadig of Switzerland came in third, followed by Frenchwomen Isabelle Mir and Florence Steiner.

The highest-placed U.S. finisher was Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Va., who was sixth in 3:18.57. Patty Boydston was tied for 16th and Sandra Poulsen finished 32d.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM
1. Anne-Marie Proell, Austria, 3:12.03.
2. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 3:14.80.
3. Theresa Nadig, Switzerland, 3:16.13.
4. Isabelle Mir, France, 3:17.68.
5. Florence Steiner, France, 3:17.85.
6. Marilyn Cochran, Richmond, Va., 3:18.57.
7. Sandra Poulsen, West Germany, 3:19.27.
8. Odile Gaville, France, 3:20.38.
9. Cornelia Ruge, Spain, 3:21.53.
10. Rita Goss, Switzerland, 3:23.29.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP
1. Anne-Marie Proell, Austria, 303.
2. Françoise Machi, France, 187.
3. Isabelle Mir, France, 171.
4. Marie-Thérèse Nadig, Switzerland, 155.
5. Jacqueline Rouvier, France, 68.
6. Heidi Messner, Austria, 67.
7. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 56.
8. Michele Jacot, France, 41.
9. Wilfried Drexler, Austria, 36.
10. Daniela Bernardi, France, 26.

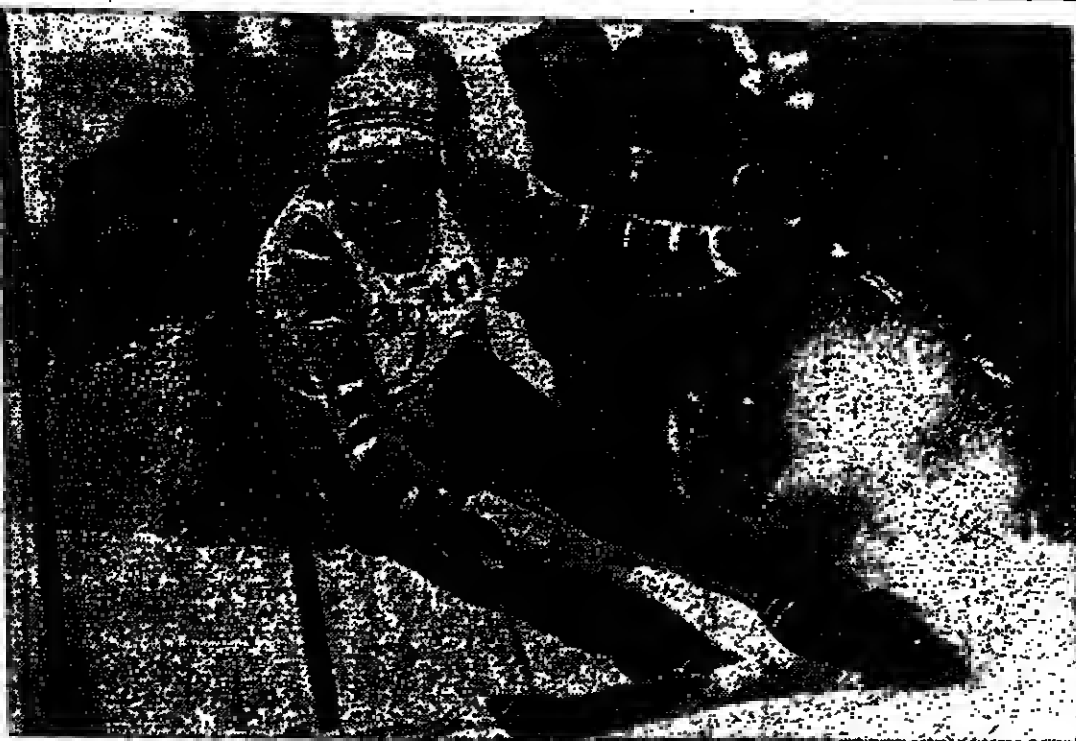
French Olympic Team
WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The French Ski Federation today picked six men skiers, and one reserve, for the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan. The men's coach Gaston Petrucci announced.

World Cup leader Henri Duvillard, world slalom champion Jean-Noël Augert, Alain Penz, Gérard Boverie, Roger Rosset, Bernard and Bernard Orcel and Bernard Charvin as reserve are on the team.

For the women, six and one reserve also were picked: Françoise Machi, Michele Jacot, Florence Steiner, Isabelle Mir, Danielle Debernard, Britt Lafforgue and Annie Farnocce in reserve.

Miss Newville Hurt

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (UPI)—World 400-meter record-holder Marilyn Newville of Jamaica has torn an Achilles tendon and will miss the Olympic Games in Munich. Miss Newville suffered the injury while competing in a 600-yard race in the Sunbelt track meet here last night and is due to have an operation today.



IN THE CLEAR—Jean-Noël Augert of France whips around a gate en route to victory in Sunday's World Cup slalom. Fog cleared for the race at Wengen, Switzerland, but a downhill had to be canceled. Augert moved into second in the World Cup.

Stewart Wins Grand Prix Opener

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23 (AP)—Jackie Stewart of Scotland, leading all the way in a Tyrrell-Ford, won the Argentine Grand Prix for Formula One cars today.

The 197 1/2-mile race was the first competition of the 1972 grand-prix season. Stewart, the defending world champion, got 9 points for this first of 12 grand-prix races. Dennis Hulme of New Zealand, driving a McLaren, was second, and Jacky Ickx of Belgium, in a Ferrari, was third. They earned 6 and 4 points, respectively, in the standings. Hulme was the 1971 world champion.

More than 100,000 persons filled the stands at Buenos Aires Municipal Autodromo for the 95-lap race and saw only 11 cars finish out of 22 starters. There were no accidents.

Stewart's winning time was 1 hour, 57 minutes, 58.83 seconds. Hulme completed the race in 1 hour, 58 minutes, 24.78 seconds and Ickx's time was 1:59:58.21.

Stewart, who averaged 61.463 miles an hour, finished the race without a pit stop, as did the others in the top five.

Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland was fourth in a Ferrari, and Australia's Tim Schenken took fifth in a Surtees. Sweden's Ronnie Peterson was sixth in front of Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, the pole sitter, who chased Stewart early but dropped back because of a pit stop to change tires on the 45th lap.

Former world champion Graham Hill of Britain dropped out when his Brabham developed a fuel leak and Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, who held second for half the race, withdrew with clutch and gearbox problems in his Lotus.

"This was a wonderful race for me," Stewart said afterwards. "The engine never missed a beat."

Henry Pescatore of France was eighth in a March. New Zealand's Howden Ganley took ninth in a BRM. Helmut Marko of Austria was 10th in a BRM, and Nikki Lauda of Austria took 11th in a March.

"I'm not coming back as long as I am the coach," said Wright, one of the six blacks who boycotted the team in December, charging that Cornell had a racist policy. "He doesn't know how to deal with black people. Nothing has changed since we walked out the first time."

Also sitting in the stands was Tom Sparks, the senior former co-captain, also among the six blacks who boycotted the Big Red in December, but he said he had quit the team after the Cornell-Brown game on Jan. 2.

Sparks echoed Wright's sentiments, saying "nothing changed" since the blacks have returned to the team. Lae refused comment until Monday.

2 Blacks Quit Cornell Basketball As Racial Dispute Erupts Again

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The racial dispute that rocked Cornell's basketball team earlier this season surfaced again on Friday, but Cornell overcame the loss of two players, including its leading scorer, to beat Columbia, 71-68.

In the stands, watching Cornell's first victory in four Ivy League games, was top scorer Brian Wright, who has a 17.6 average. He has apparently quit the team, for the second time this season, after a dispute with coach Jerry Lace over missing a team meal.

"I'm not coming back as long as I am the coach," said Wright, one of the six blacks who boycotted the team in December, charging that Cornell had a racist policy. "He doesn't know how to deal with black people. Nothing has changed since we walked out the first time."

Also sitting in the stands was Tom Sparks, the senior former co-captain, also among the six blacks who boycotted the Big Red in December, but he said he had quit the team after the Cornell-Brown game on Jan. 2.

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Kansan Wins Mile by 3 Yards Ryun Beats Keino in 4:06.8

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23—Jim Ryun, running himself into a state of near-collapse, held off Olympic champion Kip Keino of Kenya for a 3-yard victory in the mile last night in the Sunbelt Invitational at the Sports Arena here.

The time was a slow 4:06.8 after a half-mile time of 2:10.5. Keino's final time was 4:07.3. Ryun held the world record at 3:51.1 and shares the indoor world record of 3:58.4.

The 24-year-old Kansan, now representing Club West of Santa Barbara, Calif., took command shortly after the half-way mark and passed the three-quarters post in 3:10.1.

Keino, the 32-year-old police inspector who upset Ryun in the 1968 Olympics at Mexico City, ran last in the early going and challenged late.

Keino, charging desperately, cut Ryun's lead from 20 to 5 yards with two laps to go and looked as if he might take it as Ryun started to labor.

Responses to Crowd
But Ryun, responding to the roar of 13,128 fans, managed to withstand the challenge. Wobbling afterwards, he was taken to an ambulance by a doctor.

It was Keino's first loss in four meets on his U.S. tour. Last weekend he ran a 3:58.4 at College Park, Md. He also won at Albuquerque and San Francisco.

When Ryun crossed the finish line, fans poured onto the track to mob him, and he became ill. Ryun was taken into a private

office at the Sports Arena, where he lay down and covered himself with blankets to avoid chilling. He emerged 30 minutes later and took a couple of warm-down laps in the foyer of the arena.

"Very Excited"
"The crowd just didn't give me a chance to catch my breath," said Ryun. "The crowd was very excited and so was I. When I took the lead, all I wanted to do was run as far and as fast as I could. I'm very happy I guessed right."

Al Feuerbach, the indoor shot-put record-holder, captured the event with an effort of 67 feet 4 inches. Randy Matson, the Olympic champion and outdoor record-holder, was edged out for second by Fred Debernard of Texas (El Paso), 66-5 1/2 to 66-7.

Other winners included George Young, 8:47.2, in edging Frank Shorter in the 2 miles; Hans E. Lagerqvist, 17 feet in the pole vault; Les Evans, 1:07 in the 600; Paul Gibson, 7.1 in beating Willie Davenport in the 60-yard high hurdles; Edsel Garrison, 57.1 in the 500; Bobby Turner, 6.1 in the 80; and Henry Hines, 26-3 1/4 in the long jump.

Keino Wins in 4:01.1
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Keino won the mile in the San Francisco Examiner Games in 4:01.1. Duncan MacDonald set a 1:59 half-mile pace and Keino then opened up a 50-yard lead. He coasted home ahead of Tom Von Ruden, who was second in 4:01.5.

Feuerbach beat Matson in the shotput, 68 feet 2 1/4 inches to 67-3 1/2. Davenport won the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.1 seconds from Tommie Lee. Walter and Lance Bobb, who tied for second, Warren Edmonson of UCLA won the 60-yard dash in 6.1 as former University of California NCAA champion Eddie Hart was second, also in 6.1.

Robert Rinder upset Milan Tih in the triple jump with an effort of 52.4.

The fast track also produced the fastest two-mile ever run in the East by a heeled Canadian, Grant McLaren, at 8:40.4, and another 11-lap record in the mile relay by Adelphi University, 21 minutes after it had been broken by the Philadelphia Flyers.

Almost lost in the flurry of such individual efforts by Chery, Tossard and the women's half-mile and another 17-foot pole vault by Tom Blair.

In a significant warmup for his first Wanamaker Mile next Friday night at Madison Square Garden, the 33-year-old Jamaican Olympian outkicked eight rivals over the last 3 1/2 laps in the 11-lap race.

McLaren, outran Barry Brown by 15 yards in 8:27.4, the fifth fastest two-mile race ever. In defeat, Brown registered a career-best 8:40.4.

Winzenried scored an important psychological triumph over a formidable Olympic rival, Josef Flachy of Czechoslovakia. Winzenried beat Flachy by four yards and 1/2 in the 11-lap race, the easiest sub-1:50 I've ever run in my life."

The tempo continued in the mile relay as the Philadelphia Flyers, a club team composed of Charles Joseph, Curtis Mills, Jim Burnett and Ed Roberts, wiped out Adelphi's week-old 11-lap standard by winning its second in 21:15.4.

Blair, the Pennsylvania physics major, vaulted 17 feet 1/4 inch and Miles Tossard won the 880-yard run in 2 minutes, 7.7 seconds, only four-tenths of a second off the world indoor record.

Mel Pender was disqualified for two false starts in the 60-yard dash, won by Gerald Tinker with Dr. Delano Meriwether third.

NAIA Championships
KANSAS CITY, Jan. 23 (AP)—Larry Nelson, a member of the Malagasy Republic and Westmont (Calif.) College, successfully defended his title in the 60-yard dash last night in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics indoor track and field championships.

Ravensnaw, who tied the indoor record of 5.8 seconds in this meet last year, was clocked in 6.0.

Don Millum, the hurdles flash from Southern University, breezed to victory in the 60-yard high in 7.0 seconds. Millum established a NAIA record in Friday night's quarterfinals with a 6.9 performance.

Lee Stinson of Southwestern Oklahoma turned on the speed in the last 50 yards to win the 440 in 48.7.

Eastern Washington's Bob Mapleton repeated as mile champion with 4:13.3. Jeff Matthews of California was second in 4:15.1.

Ray Geter of Prairie View tied the NAIA record in the 600-yard run with a time of 1:12.9.

Canadian Don Hampton of Simon Fraser won the 1,000-yard run in 2:15.1.

Ricky Parris of McMurray (Texas) College broke the NAIA pole-vault record by more than a foot, clearing 16 feet 8 1/4 inches.

Briton Bedford Wins Cross-Country in Italy
LEGNANO, Italy, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Dave Bedford of Britain, the European record-holder over 5,000 and 10,000 meters, won the 40th Chique Majoli cross-country race today.

He covered the 5 3/4 miles in 30 minutes, 52.8 seconds to beat Ben Jipcho of Kenya, who was timed in 31:18.2. Dane Korta of Yugoslavia was third in 31:20.0. The best U.S. finisher was Tom Hoffman of Colgate, Wis., who was 24th.

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Indiana 119, Utah 117 (Brown 26, Morris 22, Wicks 14, Beatty 22).
Vindolia 122, Pittsburgh 121 (C. Scott 38, Erving 34, Tucker 27, Calvin 21).
Dallas 44, Denver 33 (Freeman 30, Hill 19, Robison 28, Simpson 18).
Philadelphia at New York (postponed).

Friday's Games
Kennedy 108, Indiana 88 (Iseel 26, Gilmore 24, McGinnis 13, Lewis 13).
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Denver 120, Utah 116 (Freeman 26, S. Jones 25, Beatty 22, Wicks 14).
Phoenix 120, Memphis 118 (King 26, Becker 20, Neumann 18, King 26).

Iowa, Duke, Fordham 5s Score Upsets

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Duke, Iowa, and Fordham scored upsets last night in college basketball at the Blue Devils tripped third-ranked North Carolina, 79-74; Iowa ambushed fourth-ranked South Carolina, 81-85, and the Rams stunned No. 13 Princeton, 79-75.

Duke guard Robby West scored a 20-point basket with 5 seconds left as the Tar Heels saw their 10-game victory streak undone by a Yanking Blue Devil zone and poor shooting.

Dennis Wuychik had kept North Carolina close, leading the Tar Heels' attack with 33 points. Richie O'Connor and Chris Redding each had 24 points to pace Duke, now 6-6. It was North Carolina's second loss of the season.

Rick Williams, a junior college transfer student, led the Hawkeyes (7-5) with 40 points, the best performance of his career, and Iowa ball-control tactics forced three South Carolina players to foul out in the final 4 minutes as the Gamecocks' worst record slipped to 10-3.

South Carolina, paced by the 33 points of Kevin Joyce and the 31 of Tom Riker, came within 1 point of the Hawkeyes twice in each half but never could gain either a tie or the lead.

George Zambetti's conversion of both shots in a one-and-one foul situation gave Fordham (10-4) a 79-75 lead with 8 seconds remaining in the game after the Tigers had battled back from an 11-point deficit in the final 4 minutes. It was Princeton's first loss at home in nearly a year and snapped a five-game winning streak for the Tigers, now 10-3.

Top-ranked UCLA went over the century mark for the ninth time this season, crushing Denver, 106-61, for its 14th straight victory this season and its 25th in a row over two years. Henry Bibby and Larry Farmer each scored 19 points to pace the five-time defending NCAA champions.

No. 2 Marquette was pressed by DePaul before scoring a 70-61 victory. The Warriors' 15th in a row this year.

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Richey Wins London Tennis From Exhausted Graebner

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—CHIT Richey won the last 10 games of a marathon struggle against Clark Graebner last night to win the singles title in the Rothmans International indoor tennis tournament at Royal Albert Hall.

The second seed, from Saratoga, Fla., triumphed, 7-5, 6-7, 7-5, 6-0, to win the first prize of £2,500 (£9,450) against his New York City opponent.

The end came after 3 hours 5 minutes of fierce competition that left Graebner, who had played a grueling doubles final earlier in the day, almost out on his feet.

Top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, who quit his semifinal match Friday against Graebner because he said he was "frightened" after being threatened by Graebner, captured third place with a 6-4, 6-2 victory over

37-year-old Australian Lew Hoad.

Graebner, who has denied he threatened to smash his racket over Nastase's head in the argument Friday night, shared the doubles title with Tom Gorman of Seattle. Their pair turned back South Africans Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan in a 2-hour 35-minute match, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, and collected £500 each for the victory.

Nichols Gets Golf Lead by 1 On 8 Birdies
By Lincoln A. Werden

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 23 (UPI)—Nichols shot a 67 yesterday to lead the 20th after the third round of the \$150,000 Dean Martin-Tucson Open. "It was my greatest putting round since 1964 when I won the Professional Golfers' Association championship," said Nichols, the 35-year-old Kentuckian who moved past his playing partner, George Archer, in taking the lead. Archer had a 69.

Nichols had a blazing putting streak. He sank three from 35 feet for birdies and chipped in from 25 feet for another of his total of eight. Two more came on putts of 12 feet. However, bogeys at the second, eighth and 18th holes prevented him from posting a lower score.

Don Massengale, Bob Murphy and Dale Douglass were tied for third at 71.

Lee Trevino, who triumphed here in 1969 and repeated in 1970, carded a 69 on the 7,305-yard course for 211. He was paired with Charles Owens, a former U.S. Army paratrooper who plays despite a fused left knee resulting from injury in a practice jump in 1957.

Owens, who has a cross-handed style, hit his drive into a pond at the 18th and finished with a 6 for 74 and 218.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS
Bobby Nichols 67-70-67-304
George Archer 67-71-68-305
Bob Murphy 67-71-68-305
Dale Douglass 67-71-68-305
Don Massengale 67-71-68-305
Lee Trevino 67-71-68-305
J.C. Snead 67-71-68-305
Jim McInnis 67-71-68-305
Tommy Bolt 67-71-68-305
Al Mengert 67-71-68-305
Tom Graham 67-71-68-305
David Harris 67-71-68-305
Gay Brewer 67-71-68-305
Marty Fleckman 67-71-68-305
Don Sles 67-71-68-305

Player Triumphs
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 23 (AP)—Defending champion Gary Player won the South African Masters golf title yesterday with a 17-under-par score of 267 for 72 holes. Player had rounds of 71, 65, 65, 66.

John Harris, the floor-ceramics winner, placed second with 25.35 points and Roxanne Pierce scored 27.70 to finish third. But the U.S. team had a penalty charged against it for violating a voting rule.

